INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIV NO. 193 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Indian Interests At Stake In Spain

Dr. Rajan Tenders His Resignation

SEQUEL TO RAJAJI'S DECISION

NOT A MATTER FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION | *SOLUTION LIES IN HEART TO HEART TALK*

Wardha Parleys Over Trichi Affair?

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL"

Will the venue of the Working Committee meeting be changed to Wardha?

This question is being asked in well-informed Congress circles, on account of the developments sequel to the decision of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to retire from Congress politics.

Though such a possibility is considered remote, in view of the proximity of the date of the Working Committee meeting, there is no doubt that the centre of gravity has shifted to Wardha, where Rajen Babu is already proceeding, and it is considered likely that Mr. Rajagopalachari may also visit. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Khan Afdul Gaffar Khan are already at Wardha, while other members of the Working Committee are expected to visit the Mahatma on their way to the Working Committee meeting.

Informed Congress circles in the city believe that no useful purpose will be served by talking of any disciplinary action against Dr. Rajan as it is not a matter so much of indiscipline, as of conflict of opinion between two prominent Congressmen. Nor will Mr. C. Rajagopalachari himself like taking disciplinary action in this instance, it is said, especially as it is a question concerning a man of the standing of Dr. Rajan, who has been a bosom friend of Rajaji and a veteran and tried Congressman.

MUST BE SOLVED LOCALLY.

It is also pointed out that Congressmen of Trichinopoly in carrying out the wishes of Dr. Rajan were, perhaps, of the opinion that they were serving the best interests of the Congress locally. It is, therefore, felt here, that matters can be amicably settled by a heart-to-heart talk and exchange of views personally, among the Congressmen themselves at Trichinopoly.

FUTILITY OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

It is held that the calling of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee to take disciplinary action against Dr. Rajan is also a futile step, and will not be in the best interests of the Congress. What is needed urgently is not disciplinary action against any one, but the clearing of misunderstanding that has unfortunately crept up, culminating in the decision of Mr. Rajagopalachari to retire from Congress politics and the decision of Dr. Rajan to resign his membership from the Legislative Assembly and also from other Congress bodies. It would be a double tragedy, therefore, it is stated, if such a state of affairs were allowed to continue, and the earlier these differences were amicably adjusted, the better would it be for the Congress organisation of that province.

Nothing can be gained by mere telegraphic communications.

Local Congress circles are deeply pained at the decision of Rajaji. At the same time, they fully recognise the sincerity of purpose of Dr. Rajan and his valuable services to the Congress.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Rajan was not anxious to get into the Legislative Assembly, but contested the last elections through the personal influence of Mr. Rajagopalachari. It is stated, for a long time past, Dr. Rajan had been trying to get out of the Assembly.

It is confidently held in the City, that very soon the differences will be amicably adjusted, and once again the Congress in Tamil Nadu will proceed with the election campaign with renewed vigour and in a spirit of better understanding of the problems.

A certain section feels that the question demands the attention of the Working Committee, which will certainly endeavour to find a formula, by which such conflict will be eliminated to the utmost extent possible. It is pointed out in this connection that the Provincial Congress Committees have pleaded for a free hand as far as provincial affairs were concerned, without any necessity of referring to the All-India Congress Committee, everytime a complication arose. It is considered that some such arrangement of leaving the local affairs to the discretion of the local leaders to a considerable extent, may be a suitable solution which may help to avoid such conflicts.

DR. RAJAN RESIGNS

Letter To Bhulabhai Desai

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 13.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, M.L.A., whose action in the recent Trichinopoly Municipal Chairmanship election was the cause of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar's resignation from the Congress, in the course of an interview, stated that he had written to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai sending in the resignation of his Membership of the Assembly Congress Party, as well as his membership of the Assembly.

Dr. Rajan added that he had also sent in his resignation of the Presidentship of the Tamil Nad Harijan Sewak Sangh to Mr. G. D. Birla.—United Press.

RAJAJI OR SRINIVAS IYENGAR

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadeshmitran" suggests in the course of a letter to the Press

(Continued on page 7.)

COME BACK RAJAJI! A LITTLE APPLICATION OF THAT MOTOR-OIL WILL TAKE AWAY ALL THE JOLTS AND KNOCKS!
NASTY CAR THAT! SHAKES EVERY BONE IN MY BODY! FULL OF KNOCKS AND JOLTS
CONGRESS
IND. 1936
NATIONAL POLICY PETROL
PARTY DISCIPLINE MOTOR-OIL

"ALAS! HOW LIGHT A CAUSE MAY MOVE DISSENSION BETWEEN HEARTS THAT LOVE / HEARTS THAT OTHERS IN VAIN HAD TRIED, BUT TRIALS HAD MORE CLOSELY TIED; / THAT STOOD THE STORM WHEN WAVES WERE ROUGH. YET IN A SUNNY HOUR FALL OFF, LIKE SHIPS THAT HAVE GONE DOWN AT SEA, WHEN HEAVEN WAS ALL TRANQUILLITY. — Adam MOORE in The Light of the Harem

MADAME CAMA PASSES AWAY

Historic Personality Who First Mooted Question Of India's Flag

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, which took place in Bombay early on Wednesday morning.

This remarkable Parsi lady was known as Madame Cama in Europe.

She was born and educated in Bombay and married in 1885 Mr. Rustom Cama, the son of the great Parsi Orientalist, Mr. Khurshedji Cama.

In 1890, she had to go to England for medical treatment. While in England, she gave lectures on Indian politics at Hyde Park. From her early days she was an extremist, and her speeches at Hyde Park in those days created a stir in England.

ESCAPE TO PARIS

The British Government decided to take action against her and a warrant was issued for her arrest. Madame Cama having got scent of the proposed action, secretly left London for Paris, which in those days was the asylum for politicals. She made Paris her home and from there conducted propaganda against England for the last thirty-five years.

During her stay in Paris she came in contact with the Indian revolutionary, the late Mr. Shyamji Krishna Verma.

Madame Cama was always a host to Indians who visited Paris for the last thirty years. Her last desire was to return to India and die in Bombay.

RETURN TO INDIA

As there was a ban against her entry into India, in 1935 she applied for permit to the British Government, that as she was aged seventy-five she wished to return to India and gave a written undertaking that she would not take part in politics. As a result, she was permitted to return to India. She had arrived in Bombay only last December. She had been suffering from cancer and was in the Parsi General Hospital for the last six months.

It may be recalled that it was Madame Cama who, for the first time, at a meeting in Berlin put up a National Flag of India, when she felt, in a gathering of representatives from various nations the humiliation of her motherland not having a flag of her own.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

Proposal To Elect Him As "Amir-e-Millat"

LAHORE, August 12

Maulana Aziz, who was for several years in jail, as State prisoner, and who was recently released from internment in connection with the Shahidgunj trouble, announced at a specially summoned congregation at the Badshahi mosque that he had proposed to invite Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (a member of the Congress Working Committee), to be Amir-e-Millat (head of the Muslims in India).

The proposal will be placed for final acceptance before a meeting of Muslims of all parties to be summoned in Lahore shortly.

Maulana Aziz, who has been spending his days in the Badshahi mosque in penance, believes that internal squabbles among Muslims could be prevented if they had an Amir-e-Millat as ordained in the 'Al-Qur'an.'

It is not known whether the proposal is acceptable to Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

TARIFF BOARD TO GET BUSY AGAIN

Inquiries Into Sugar Protection To Be Taken Up Shortly

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

A number of important inquiries by the Tariff Board are pending and its office here has been collecting relevant materials. Though the Sugar Protection Act expires on March 31, 1938, the "United Press" understands that the Tariff Board enquiry in respect of this fast growing industry would be started early next year. Then would follow inquiries in regard to magnesium chloride, wood pulp and paper, raw silk and cotton textile industries the period of protection for which expires in March, 1939. Two years later again the inquiry into iron and steel and gold, and silver-threads would follow so that for the next five years the Tariff Board would be continuously at work.

There is no question of abolition of the Tariff Board the suggestion in regard to which emanating from Simla has been responsible for a number of questions and even an adjournment motion.—United Press.

INDIAN TEST TEAM

Vizianagram Again Shoulders Burden Of Captaincy

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Indian Test Team will be the followng:—

VIZIANAGRAM,
C. K. NAYUDU,
WAZIR ALI,
MERCHANT,
RAMASWAMI,
DILAWAR HUSSAIN,
JEHANGIR KHAN,
MUSHTAQ ALI,
BAQA JILANI,
NISSAR, and
AMARSINGH.

ROBINS' AILING ARM

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Robins is experiencing slight trouble with his bowling arm. The selectors are awaiting medical report with regard to his fitness.

Fagg was struck by a ball from Farnes, a severe blow in the kidneys. At first it was feared he had broken his rib.—Reuter.

FRONTIER SHOULD STOP TEA DRINKING

Abdul Gaffar Khan's Advice

BANNU, Aug. 12.

Haji Mahomed Aslam Khan has received a letter from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, written prior to his release, in which he has expressed a desire that the use of tea should be discouraged in the Frontier Province as it involved not only unnecessary expenses but also weakened the vitality of the youth. He also says that he has given up taking tea himself in jail.—United Press.

LORD BANBURY DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The death has occurred of Lord Banbury.—Reuter.

Stop Press

BOYCOTT OF NAZIS

GENEVA, August 13.

World Jewish Congress meeting here has adopted a resolution calling on all sections of democracy to intensify boycott of Nazis.—Reuter.

Deputation To Sind Governor

COMPENSATION CLAIM AGAINST MADRID

Flight Of President Azana Contradicted

KARACHI, August 13.

A deputation of the Sind Workers' Association, Hyderabad, led by Mr. Pratap Dialdas waited upon the Governor of Sind to-day in connection with the plight of the Sindhi merchants in Spain.

The deputationists referred to the telegram addressed to the Government of India pointing out that the fate of nearly 200 Sindhi merchants was in the balance.

Compensation Move.

They requested His Excellency to support their cause presented before the Government of India, with a view to obtaining compensation from the Spanish Government for the damage sustained by the Sindhi merchants.

His Excellency gave the deputationists a patient hearing and promised to look into the matter.—United Press.

NON-INTERVENTION INDEED

Plane Deal Ramp In Britain Too

LONDON, August 13.

Six multi-engined airliners left London Airports to France and Portugal 'en route' to Spain.

According to the "Evening Standard", which understands that four have been purchased for Spanish rebels, and two for the Spanish Government.

Four machines flew from Heston and two from Croydon, the latter being Fokker monoplanes with Dutch Registration letters which left Amsterdam for Croydon last night. The paper adds that the Agents of rival Spanish forces offer high cash prices for aeroplanes, while £125 has been offered to a pilot for flying the machine to Spain.

UNCONFIRMED!

The departure of the 'planes is unconfirmed in official quarters, but it is stated it is not incumbent on civil 'planes to reveal their destination before leaving and licence for export of arms does not apply to civil 'planes, while the French non-intervention draft in which civil 'planes are included is not yet in force.—Reuter's Special.

FASCIST TERRORISM IN SPAIN

Where Bishop Sells "Indulgences" For Taking Marxists' Lives

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Twelve planes are daily engaged in bringing troops to the mainland from Morocco.

Grim stories of internecine strife are spreading, for example, the terrorising sorites of Moroccan native levies in southern villages where allegiance is doubtful, shooting of suspected persons out of hand, pillaging and then withdrawing.

Hostages, civilian and otherwise, are paying the price of their captors' reverses, while the Press provides incitement, as for instance, a leader in the newspaper "A.B.C." edited by a Fascist bullfighter threatening the Government adherents under the heading "We shall rip them up like pigs", while in the same issue of the paper the Bishop of Pamplona announces readiness to grant hundred days' "Indulgence" for every Marxist life.—Reuter.

TOWARDS CLIMAX

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The shuttlecock warfare in Spain is being waged with increasing intensity and bitterness, and

(Continued on Page 7.)

NO FLIGHT FROM MADRID

Govt.'s Emphatic Denial

LONDON, August 13.

The Spanish Embassy after telephoning to Madrid emphatically denies the "Le Jour" report and declares that Government has not the slightest intention of leaving Madrid.—Reuter.

An earlier message from Paris, stated:—

A telegram from Bayonne published in the right-wing newspaper, "Le Jour," asserts that Madrid no longer possesses a Government, the President of the Republic and seven Ministers having fled to Valencia.—Reuter.

SPANISH MINISTER'S ALLEGATIONS

Franco's Demarches To Certain Powers

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Spanish War Minister announces that he has reason to believe that General Franco has made "demarches" to certain Powers in order to secure insurgent communications between Canary Isles and Cadiz, which stretch of sea is at present patrolled by the Government warships.

The only outstanding difficulty in the international negotiations for a non-intervention agreement now is Italy's reservations that nobody shall send men and money to Spain, and a committee of international control shall be formed to supervise the working of the agreement. The British desire a speedy agreement on military non-intervention, leaving subsidiary questions for discussion afterwards.

REFUGEES EVACUATED

Upto yesterday British warships and liners evacuated 3,078 refugees from Spain including 1,472 Britons and numerous Americans and Germans. At present 150 to 200 foreigners are in Granada. The British Consul at Seville has telegraphed that arrangements have been made to bring by air all, who wish to leave, from Granada to Seville from where they can be removed by British warships.

GOVT'S CLAIM

The Spanish Government claims that Asturian miners besieging Oviedo routed an insurgent column sent in aid of anti-Government forces at Oviedo. The Government Militia which captured Ibiza (Balearic Isles) was ovated by the populace on their return to Valencia. They are again leaving to attack Majorca.

The Lisbon radio announces that four insurgent 'planes raided Government entrenchments at Badajoz dropping over a hundred bombs.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Girl. Any community, preferably without near relatives, for a youth, well established and connected. Correspondence secret. Apply Box No. 6738, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Men who are already employed by Insurance Offices or Sewing Machine Companies, for a most profitable side-line. Apply in strict confidence Box No. 6739, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two salesmen, collect bills, sell watches, etc. on instalments in Bombay. Salary Rs. 40 besides commissions. Deposit Rs. 100. Apply Box 6742, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Qualified Overseers, Graduate Teachers, Muslim Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Nurses, Lady Teachers, Stenographers, Lady Doctors for immediate appointments. Apply with salaries Post Office Bag No. 1026, G.P.O. Bombay. (6743).

Wanted Cashier for commercial concern. Salary Rupees eighty per month. Cash security Rupees one thousand essential. Apply Box No. 6730, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master with theory and practice besides general education. None but those of special knowledge in sizing, costing and fancy designing with keen aptitude in work need apply. Box No. 6728, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Muslim Doctors, Muslim Graduate Teachers, knowing Gujrathi, Laundry Clerks and 20 apprentice stenographers and draughtsmen. Apply for particulars with stamped envelope Box 6736, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Maratha B.Sc. as Guardian and Tutor for Boarding House (Rajputana). Salary Rs. 70. Apply with age, experience, certificates Post Office Bag No. 1026, G. P. O., Bombay. (6735).

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (6720).

Wanted: District Managers to organise agencies. Salary Rs. 60 besides fixed T. A. & Office allowance. Apply: Kurukshetra Insce. Co. Ltd., Delhi. 6685.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Open to immediate engagement head panman with several years' approved service in large sugar factories of North and South India. Guarantee highest efficiency in recovery and quality. Excellent references. Apply Box 6683, "Bombay Chronicle".

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

The Best Notes on Criminal Procedure Code (by an experienced author). Questions and exhaustive answers with full information in the light of the latest amendments and recent decisions. Easy style and simple English. Price 0-8-0 per copy. Postage extra. Liberal commission allowed on wholesale purchases. Page 216 extra. Apply to: H. B. Devaraj Sarkar, Esq., Hassan (Mysore State). (6732).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financiers to organise a limited aviation concern. Please Apply Box No. 100A, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted by a leading Life Office of Bombay Agency Organisers at Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi on Rs. 75-25-200 plus office allowance. None not energetic or able to furnish Rupees one thousand security need reply. Permanent job for educated candidates. Apply Box No. 6740, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Ltd., Delhi District Organisers on pay and commission basis for the Bombay Presidency. Really prosperous and permanent opening for capable men. Apply immediately giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., Post Box 156, Delhi. (6668).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P.M. (S.T.) on Thursday the 20th August 1936 along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Treas., & Agents.
3737.

PROPOSED SINGHANEE HOSPITAL FOR HINDUS.

MEDICAL UNIT.

GRADUATES in Medicine and Science with special Clinical, Pathological and other experience are invited to join this Institution as members of Senior and Junior Staffs. Those intending to join will kindly communicate with Dr. R. Row, 27, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay, where he will be glad to meet them by APPOINTMENT for any further information.

3711

THE WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Dudhia Building, Richey Road, Ahmedabad on FRIDAY, the 21st August, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December, 1935.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire under Article 122 but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward, with the permission of the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th August, 1936, to 31st August, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
THAKKAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Ahmedabad, 6th August, 1936.
3728

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1936, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, who go out of office at such meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.
Bombay, 16th July, 1936.
3654

NOTICE.

S.S. "KIFUKU MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 13th August, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

POONA RACES

"MONARCH"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 24.
Rs. 65
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 90 yds. at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS RANCHHODDAS, GORDHANDAS RANCHHODDAS, NAROTTAMDAS DAMODERDAS and AMBALAL BHAGWANDAS, SURYAKANT BHAGWANDAS, last two minors by their natural Guardian Bhagwandas Ranchhoddas, Ramanlal Gordhandas, a minor by his natural Guardian Gordhandas Ranchhoddas, Hiralal Narottamdas, Balkrishna Narottamdas, Ratilal Narottamdas, last three minors by their natural Guardian Narottamdas Damoderdas, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on Duncan Road assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2920 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 269 of Byculla Division and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six square yards and four-ninth of a square yard be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Duncan Road, on the West partly by the property of Purbhoodass Bhoyddass and partly by the property of Settappa Venkutee, on the North by the property of Mulluck Chan Iserdas and on the South by the property of the said Purbhoodas Bhoydass.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1936.

Messrs. BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3727

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KRUSHNABAI PRAGJI DESHMUKH, of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, late a Naikin, residing at 28 in the Building of Khimji Bhimji at Oomerkhadi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased

SITARAM KANOO KADAM, of Bombay Maratha Inhabitant, a Mukadam, residing at Oomerkhadi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esq., the Officiating Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master,

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 20th day of July, 1936.
Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3735

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1936, at 2 P.M. in Sale Warehouse at Alexandra Docks the following goods:—Motor-car Auto-parts; 49 cases medicine; canvas shoes; Fullers earth; Hardware; carpet; Radio; Cinema goods, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

"BE PROUD OF YOUR LAND"

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's Address To Students

WARDHAGANJ, August 13.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur delivered to the students of the Wasudeo College an inspiring address today under the presidency of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Professor Kamala Bai Dabhadagao introduced the guest of honour who had come to Wardha from her camp at Sheogaon.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur declared to the students that they should seriously interest themselves with the education of women, the removal of untouchability, and the "Purdha" system. She wanted the growing generation to make it a regular habit to wear only Khaddar which, without doubt, went to alleviate the distress of the poor spinners and weavers to some extent.

"You must be proud of your land, language and culture," she concluded, "and I urge you to go back to the simple Indian form of living."

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur thereafter left for Sheogaon.—United Press.

Postal Peon Attacked And Robbed

CALCUTTA, August 13.

A Dibrugarh message says that a postal peon while going from Borfam Post Office to Bhojo Post Office with a mail bag containing postal articles and some cash, was attacked by half a dozen people, armed with dangerous weapons, who snatched away the mail bag before any alarm could be raised.—United Press.

Jap Expedition To Nandakot

CALCUTTA, August 13.

The Japanese Expedition Party to Mount Nandakota consisting of Mr. Y. Hatta, the leader and four others with Mr. Hirose, an interpreter and three "Darjeeling tigers"• (that is, porters from Darjeeling) who arrived at Calcutta three days ago, left for Naini Tal by Dehra Dun Express this night.—United Press.

SUB-DEPUTY MAGISTRATE FINED

Sequel To Assaulting School Student

FARIDPUR, August 13.

The District Magistrate of Faridpur convicted Mr. Ananta Malakar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Gopalganj, on a charge of assaulting a school student and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees.

It was alleged that Mr. Malakar belaboured the complainant student seriously with a stick on the latter's refusal to admit that he had addressed a love letter to Mr. Malakar's unmarried daughter.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined as aforesaid.—United Press.

CONGRESS FIGHTING FOR COUNTRY

JALGAON, (By Mail.)

Last night Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal addressed a public meeting convened by the local Congress Committee. He showed how the safeguards in the new constitution were against the true interests of India and in the interests of England alone. The Federal constitution provided by the Act was of a mock federation. In a genuine federation only elected representatives of the States as well as British Provinces chosen by the people through direct election formed the popular assembly. He advised the audience to support Mr. Rajah's and Mr. Bhagwandas's bills and the broad principles though not the plan or details of Dr. Deshmukh's bill.

He further said that a political party should aim at and have at heart and work for the good of the entire community and not merely the welfare of particular sections, castes or communities. Such sectional parties were destructive of the principle of democratic self-government. In all politically advanced countries, people vote for party programme by backing party candidates at the polls. They who wanted to establish responsible Government must likewise vote only for party candidates in the coming elections and refuse to vote for non-party candidates, however intimate personal relations with them might be. The country must vote solidly for Congress candidates for it was the Congress which had done more than any other organization to fight for obtaining Swaraj and would continue to do so and establish Swaraj for the common good of all sections and communities alike.

CANALISE ENERGY RELEASED BY MAHATMA

Need Of India Is Coming Of "Mahapurusha"

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

"Is Mahatma Gandhi a success or a failure? He is neither! You may as well talk of the success or failure of a cloud-burst. The cloud-burst and the rain which follows, are a success if your soil is ready tilled and sowed, so that the rain may benefit it and it is a failure if you are not prepared for the rain. Mahatma Gandhi is the rain. But unless you "canalise" the stupendous energy which he has released and turn it to practical account by constructive leadership you will waste it, just as surely as the torrential rains which are not conserved and directed to irrigation will run to waste in the soil."

In these words Mr. K. S. Venketaramani, the well-known Author and Advocate of Madras, addressed a gathering of the members of the Mysore Journalists' Association.

Continuing he said that for the future progress of India on desirable and constructive lines it was necessary that there should arise a Mahapurusha (a great man) who would canalise the national consciousness which Mahatma Gandhi had released into practical and useful channels and not let such energy merely run to waste without any planned controlled direction.

It was true, continued Mr. Venketaramani, that Mahatma Gandhi had risen to great heights, had regenerated the country's outlook and awakened the national consciousness. But, where were the younger men who could step into Mahatma Gandhi's position and carry on? Of course, the personal qualities of Mahatma Gandhi were his own, and could not be transmitted. But there were many directions in which Mahatma Gandhi could have trained a successor. Some persons might perhaps say that there was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But the view points of Gandhiji and Panditji differed greatly though it was true, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself had made it clear in his autobiography, that Mahatma Gandhi had influenced his life to the most. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the successor of Gandhiji would be analogous to a Vishnava guru having a smartha Sishya. Their points of view were greatly divergent.

No progress of any kind in human activity was possible, continued Mr. Venkataramani, unless one generation could communicate its special experiences and the burden of its inheritances to the next. They would easily imagine what a state of affairs they would be reduced to in the physical world if every time a new family had to be set up a new house also had to be built.

The great need of the country for any worth-while progress, therefore, was the appearance of a Mahapursha, a leader who would go about his work in a constructive spirit, and turn to the best advantage the immense amount of energy which Mahatma Gandhi had released and which, for want of proper direction and utilization, was merely running to waste. Mahatma Gandhi was like down-pour of rain. But any amount of rain could do them no good unless they took steps to turn it to best advantage by reservoirs and irrigation channels and directed the waters to the ploughed and sown field.—United Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

Viceroy To Address Central Legislatures On Sept. 21.

SIMLA, August 12.

A meeting of the Council of State will be held in the afternoon of September 21 at 2-30 p.m. for the purpose of transacting formal business, if any, and expressing condolence on the death of Sir Fazli-Hussain.

The Viceroy will address the members of the Central Legislature on that day at 11 a.m.—United Press.

Planters' Request To B.B.C.

COONOOR, Aug. 13.

At the resumed sitting of the annual Conference of the United Planters' Association of South India to-day, Mr. A. Nicolls, Chairman presiding, it was resolved that:—

"This Association in collaboration with the Indian Tea Association and other Empire representative tea producing bodies do approach the British Broadcasting Corporation with a request that a summary of the London market prices be broadcast weekly on the relative Empire Transmissions."—A. P.

Complete success has attended the experiment of traffic islands which was introduced for the first time in Nagpur nearly three months ago.

PROMOTION OF BURMA INDUSTRIES

Heated Debate In Legislature

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

Questions, cross-questions and angry retorts between the Forest Minister and Mr. Ba Thein marked the proceedings of the Burma Council to-day, when the latter moved a resolution recommending to Government to promote industrial progress in Burma by setting up model factories and mills. Mr. Ba Thein was warned by the President twice for interrupting and heckling. The President told Mr. Ba Thein that if he interrupted again he should have to exercise his power to take disciplinary action.

Eventually Mr. Ba Theins resolution was carried by 32 votes to 30.

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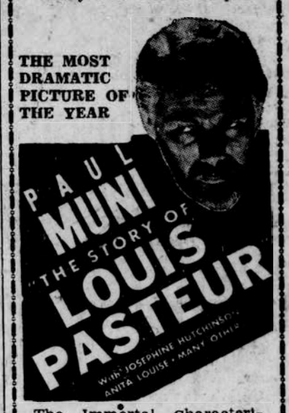

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Abdul Razak Ghulam Hussein was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday, on a charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, by throwing acid on a singing girl and thereby causing her death on June 8 last.

Accused, it is said, was the music teacher of the girl who had rejected his marriage proposals.

Mohomed Ismail Alijan who is alleged to have bitten the nose of a prostitute on Falkland Road, was arrested by the Nagpada Police last night and placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate, to-day.

The accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Ganesh Lal Samindas was convicted of causing hurt by a rash and negligent act by Mr M. A. F Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Dadar, this morning.

He was charged with having voluntarily hurt the complainant, Beni-shankar Balabhai, by means of boiling ghee on July 3 last.

The facts of the case, as set out by the Magistrate, are that there was a dispute between the accused and the complainant about certain wages. A fight ensued between the accused on one side and the complainant and his brother on the other. The two overpowered the accused. The accused then became desperate and pushed a pan of boiling ghee, which fell on the complainant.

The accused was charged with having caused voluntary hurt, but the Magistrate changed it to one of causing hurt by a rash act. He held that a man could not have lifted a pan of boiling ghee without burning his hands.

He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

The Magistrate also directed that if the fine was recovered, the complainant should be paid Rs 100 as compensation.

The fine was not paid.

A motor-driver, who is alleged to have absconded for nearly nine months while on a bail of Rs. 50, was taken into custody last night.

It appears that Latifshah Babumalimshah knocked down an aged Parsi in November last. He was arrested and, on the owner of the car furnishing a bail of Rs. 50, he was released. He is then alleged to have absconded, and efforts to trace him were unsuccessful.

Last night, the owner of the car, it is stated, saw him at Bori Bunder and informed the Palton Road Police.

Latifshah was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was remanded in custody for a week.

Dr. V. S. Ram, Head of the Department of Political Science, Lucknow University, who has been appointed an Officer of the Political Department of the League of Nations Secretariat, arrived here with his wife, daughter and child 'en route' to Geneva. They will be sailing to-morrow.

M.Sc. TRANSLATION TEST RESULT

36 Out Of 47 Candidates Declared Successful

The following candidates have passed the Translation Test at the M.Sc. Examination, held in July, 1936:—

Bombay Centre

French and Chemistry: 2 B. N. Mankad, 3 K. N. Mathur, 4 R. G. Naik, 7 *Genevieve Therese Rego*, 8 M. R. M. S. Sidiki, 9 C. R. Talpade,.

French and Botany: 11 H. Figueredo, 12 K. C. Patel, 13 R. R. Ullal.

French and Mathematics: 16 R. C. Patel, 17 P. G. Sapatnekar, 18 V. P. Shastry.

French and Physics: 19 N. S. Pandya.

German and Physics: 20 V. V. Kanade, 21 C. S. Karve, 22 J. M. Patel, 23 J. D. Ranade.

German and Chemistry: 24 B. G. Bharucha, 26 D. V. Gharpure, 27 *Indu Vinayak Ghate*, 28 M. C. Joshi, 29 K. M. Kulkarni, 30 V. K. Leley, 31 G. I. Mavinkurve, 33 R. N. Merchant, 34 S. M. Nadkarni, 36 H. K. Shrinivasa Rao, 38 S. V. Watave.

German and Mathematics: 40 V. A. Joshi, 41 M. K. Kelkar, 42 V. L. Sapre, 43 M. N. Walwekar.

Karachi Centre

German and Physics: 44 K. H. Jagtiani.

Bangalore Centre

French and Chemistry: 45 R. D. Joshi.

German and Chemistry: 46 N. N. Dastur, 47 S. R. Sunthankar.

MAN 117 YEARS OLD COMMITS SUICIDE

What He Saw In Bombay In Those Good Old Days

BOMBAY: Thursday.

A 117-year-old man, named Haji Moti Haji Ibrahim, a Memon, residing on the fifth floor of a house in Kolsa Mohalla, Narayan Dhuru Street, took a fatal leap from his residence early this morning.

The City Coroner held an inquest to-day, on the body and evidence showed that the man, in his dotage, was "somewhat deranged in mind."

The grandson of the old man recalled old "Bombay" as visualised by his grandfather, who used to say that small boats and tiny sailing ships were once being towed into the Pydhownie harbour.

WHEN LIVING WAS CHEAP.

At that time, the old man used to tell him, living was cheap and there were only Mahomedans, Hindus and "Kolis" (the fisherfolk.) The grandfather used to earn Rs. 6 per month and with that amount he maintained a big family.

Haji Ismail Kasam, the grandson, in further evidence said that for the last four months, his grandfather was keeping indifferent health and appeared somewhat deranged in mind.

Two days ago the old man tried to jump off the railing, skirting the verandah but witness and his wife prevented him.

Last night, they were sleeping in the same room, side by side.

Early in the morning, his wife woke witness up, saying that the old man was not in his bed.

Frantic search was made immediately and witness found him lying in the quadrangle, most of his ribs shattered and blood pouring from his nose.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death by shock, following multiple fractures of most of the bones after Haji Mahommed jumped from the fifth floor of his buildings, while he was in a state of mental derangement.

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Bombay Provident And Genl. Assurance Co., Ld.

The following is the Directors' Report to The Shareholders of The Bombay Provident and General Assurance Co., Ltd for the year ended 31st March 1936:

We have the pleasure in presenting you the Directors' Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the period ending 31st March 1936.

The Company commenced business from 27th February 1935 and has secured a business of Rs. 1,83,950. In spite of the all round financial crisis you will be glad to find, that the business done by the Company during its first year is satisfactory. The balance of Rs. 2,191-8-7 is shown to credit of Life Fund, and the Directors hope to make a substantial progress during the ensuing year.

We have to bring to your Special Notice that the Secretaries and Managers of the Company have foregone their remnueration and commission for the accounting period under review. The Directors also have charged no fees for attending meetings during the first six months.

PREPARATIONS FOR A. I. C. C.

Visitors' Tickets For Season

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:—

All arrangements in connection with the meeting of the A.I.C.C. are now complete and we are expecting within the next few days the arrival of the members in Bombay. The meeting will be held in a spacious pandal specially erected for the purpose in the compound of the Congress House. Arrangements have been made to accommodate about 500 visitors to the meeting of the A.I.C.C. on tickets of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for the season which might extend over two days or even more. These tickets are available at the Congress House during the office hours and those desirous of buying them are hereby requested to do so early to avoid disappointment.

A special block has been reserved for the representatives of the Press. Passes for the press are also issued at the Congress House and these can be had on production of proper authority.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programmes

FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s

8 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
8-10 a.m. Ghulam Farid. Naat.
8-20 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Sindh Bhairvin.
8-30 a.m. Mumtaz Bai. 'Na suna mere nale hain dard bhare.' Qawwali.
8-40 a.m. Haider Hussain of Jaipur. Sitar—Nauch Tune.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Mother-in-law'. By Ashraf Sultan Begam.
9 a.m. Mumtaz Pa. 'Bahut suni tori gari.' Thumri Bhairvin.
9-10 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Shudh Bilawal.
9-20 a.m. Ghulam Farid. Qawwali.
9-35 a.m. Malang Khan. Vichitra Veera—Gaur Sarang.
9-45 a.m. Mumtaz Bai. 'Majunu naare marda haila de hijar de wich'. (Punjabi Geet).
9-50 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. Thumri Bilas Khani.
1 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. (Amateurs).
6 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Tait Siri.
6-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Handol.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 p.m. Mumtaz Bai. 'Jogi dhian dhar re.' Khayal Ghara.
6-50 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Tum sitam karne lage ahd-i-wafa se paihle. Hai yahi shart ke mar jaun qaza paihle.' (Bakhud.)
7 p.m. Melody in Bass (Massing). (a) P. S. Mukerji. Cello. Jiwan Clarionet. Karrar. Organ. Melody in Treble (Idea). (b) Sabiri. Sarangi. Sardar. Violin Haider. Sitar. (c) All The Instruments. March to the God.
7-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. 'Ulfat hui hui woh hua bewafa hua Achha hua bura hua jo kuchh hua hua.' (Hafeez).
7-20 p.m. Mumtaz Bai. 'Dil woh abad nahin jis men teri yad nahin Hai woh kafir jo teri rah peh barbad nahin.' (Ahmad).
7-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.'
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Urdu and the English. No. II.' By Prof. Akbar Hayderi.
8-45 p.m. Songs from 'Safed Khun'. (King Lear). Part 1. By A. I. R. Artists.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Annandale Races.' By Captain W. H. Skrine.
10 p.m. A Programme of Gramophone Records. London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music. Three Friends. With Harmonium, Sitar, Jaltarang and Violin.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Studio programme, By S. Rose and Co., Ltd. (Regal Recording.)
5-30 p.m. Flute Solos. By S. K. Palkar.
5-45 p.m. Light Music. By Miss Lakdawalla.
6-30 p.m. Talk (Marathi): 'Joys of Life'. By Prof. V. D. Gokhale.
6-45 p.m. 'Munja Viyan'. (My Marriage.) A Musical farce in Kachi language.
7-15 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. By Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-30 p.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra. In dance tunes.
8 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Hindustani Duet Songs. By Allabux and his party.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Queen of the Deccan: What Poona has to offer.' By Beatrice Foy. The above talk is the first of a series of three interesting broadcasts about Bombay's Summer capital.
10 p.m. An Orchestral Programme. By the Hungarian Orchestra. Leader, Joseph Neumann.

Calcutta Programmes

FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc|s

12-36 p.m. SB 'The New Moon Selections.'—Romberg. The Light Opera Company. Peter Dawson—Selected Songs.
12-51 p.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Musical Selections. Relayed from 'Firpo's'. Restaurant. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.' (2nd Series). By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-21 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran. By Hafiz Mutehe-ruddin Ahmad.
2-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'One of the Strangest Colonies of the British Empire'. By Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Letters and Riddles. A Traditional Myth of Bengal. Vocal Music by Kumari Gita Bose. What you can do at Home—Toys. Musical Selections.
5-51 p.m. Charles Campbell and his Orchestra. A Light Instrumental Programme from the Studio.
6-51 p.m. SB General News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)
7-6 p.m. SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents 'Alibaba.' By late Kashirode Prosad Vidyabenode. Under the direction of B. K. Bhaddra. Cast: Alibaba—S. Chatterjee. Marzina—Ushabaty.
10-6 p.m. SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.

Empire Broadcasting

FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Undying Swan.' Featuring the progress of ballet, by Robert sterring and John Pudney, with recordings of many famous ballets.
8-5 p.m. A Recital. By Shulah Doniach.
8-15 p.m. 'An Octogenarian Looks Back 'Early days in Australia.' By Frank Gerald.
8-30 p.m. A Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-50 p.m. Walters Collins and his Light Orchestra.
9-55 p.m. Commentary on the Olympic Games, from the Olympic Stadium, Berlin.
10-10 p.m. Walter Collins and his Light Orchestra (cont'd.).

Appeal To Public Of Suburbs

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

The supplementary list of voters to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, was published on the 11th instant. Copies of this list have been placed in the offices of the local Municipalities and Congress Committees, for inspection. Those who have not yet got their names enlisted in the Voters' list, are required to apply to the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Andheri. Forms of application can be had from the addresses given below:—

Bandra: Sjt. S. G. Joshi, Marie Bldg. Hill Road.
Khar: Sjt. Shantilal H. Shah, near Pavilion, Laxmi Nagar.
Santa Cruz: Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road.
Vile Parle: Sjt. Indravadan Oza, Lajpatrai Road.
Andheri: Sjt. Dattatraya Tipnis, Godavri Chawl, Vesava Road.
Malad: Sjt. Ishvarlal Parekh, Ghodbunder Road.
Chembur: Sjt. Vithal N. Puras.

It is hoped that the public will respond to this appeal and enrol themselves in the new list in due time.

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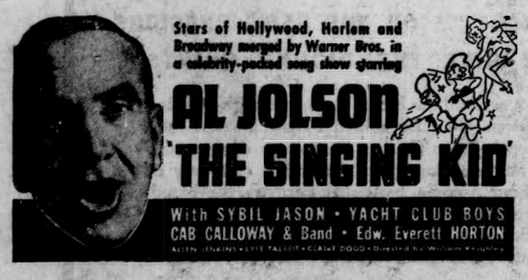
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Watch for the opening.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Nine Events Necessitates Start At 2-15 p.m.

The following are the acceptances for the Fourth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE ARABIAN PLATE (Division I.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Hadban Beg 9-3; Tarick Beg 9-1; Yaroob 8-11; Faust 8-10; Lamington 8-10; Tair al Zaman 8-10; Mulzoom 8-10; Gog II 8-10; His Highness 8-8; Dagastan 8-8; Gold Mine 8-4; Nissiril Iraq 8-4; Wiseman 8-4; Young Collector 8-4; Full Moon 8-4; London Star 8-4; Grey Ghost 8-4; Wardat Saamarra 7-12; Safradon Beg 7-12.

2nd Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. (Division II. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

Kassab 8-10; Suhama 8-10; Bay Prince 8-10; Seboor 8-10; Jarrada 8-8; Resident 8-8; Samran 8-8; Young Bucknell 8-8; Taj Agab 8-8; Saif Antar 8-8; Asmat Pasha 8-4; Adowa 8-4; Rafidain 8-4; Saaya 8-4; Amin 8-4; Zaglool 8-4; On Parade 8-12; Five Stars 7-7; Shah Jehan 7-7; Hadwan 7-1.

3rd Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. (Division III.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Pompelus 9-8; Fair Play 9-6; Saif al Iraq 9-3; Mahmood Beg 9-2; Young Kayid 8-11; Mijlat 8-11; Shara's Ghazi 8-10, Atiyat Allah 8-10; Delhi 8-10; Rathfan 8-10 Faddak 8-10; Up-to-Date 8-10; Zainin 8-10; Dark Horse 8-8; New Hilla 8-8; Turkish Flag 8-8; Walk Over 8-4; Turf Boy 8-4; Kananah 8-4; Golden Sceptre 7-7.

4th Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE KATHIAWAR PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700, Second, Rs. 600, Third, Rs. 250.

Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Honeysuckle 10-10; Rose-water 8-13; Belle of York 8-8; Cheer Up 8-7; Grey Girl 8-7; Sansolini 8-3; True Man 7-4; Fanciful 8-2; School for Scandal 8-1; Daftrum 8-0; Poetry 7-11; Resolve 7-7; Replete 7-7; My Dear 7-4; Catapult 7-4.

5th Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE IRAQ PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Golden Crown 9-2; Imperial 9-1; Danger 8-13; Kabaila 8-5; No Limit 8-12; Turkish Prince 8-0; Mamluk al Irak 8-11; Irak Bahadur 8-3; Orient 8-10; King Ghazi 8-9; Havana 8-9; Reform 8-7; Bahadur al Iraq 8-7; Riyad II 8-7; Money Order 8-6; Tariff 8-2; Buick 8-5; Tennyson 8-2; Orkhan 8-0; Zoolum 7-13; Al Barmaki 7-13; The Knut 7-11; Silver Fish 7-9.

6th Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP Distance—1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Pompidhor 9-0; Ootman 8-12; Vijaya Kumar II 8-11; On Time 8-9; Bedsocks 8-7; Beautaur 8-6; Raghubeer 8-4; Greek Glen 8-1; Bistonian 7-10.

7th Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE ROXY PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600 Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Zorawar 9-0; It 9-0; Golden Prince 8-12; Luna 8-0; Diomedol 8-12; Irish Right 8-7; Rimmon 8-6; Mister Atkins 8-6; Primate 8-4; Kingmaker 8-1; Perseverance 8-1; Goblin 8-1; Donna Rossa 7-5; Soltero 7-4.

8th Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Aurangzebe 9-0; Why 8-12; Follow Me 8-12; Mr. Pip 8-10; Quick Image 8-8; Inveralga 7-5; Seaton Ross 8-4; Gipsy Jack 8-3; Tiger Tim 8-2; Francolin 8-1; Cybo 8-1; The Earl 7-13; Kirkibost 7-12; Cook General 7-10.

9th Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE IRAQ PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Samra Layali 9-2; Vershan 9-2; Karam Allah 9-1; Burgess 8-13; Nassirwan 8-6; Arab Queen 8-9; Legion of Honour 8-6; Tamim 8-6; Adhba II 7-13; Bushboos 8-5; The Duke 8-2; Kanda 7-7; Funny Face 8-0; Fiery Face 7-11; Al Ghazi 7-4; Blanche 7-9; Almas 7-9; Krishna 7-9; Farhan Pasha 7-8; Zozan 7-7; Iraq Gift 7-6; Hakim Pasha 7-4; Nur Jehan 7-4; Hazima 7-4.

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Breathe the Vapour

Upset Stomach Cleared of Acid

Stomach disturbances such as digestive pain, gastritis, wind, heartburn, and feeling of revolt, are invariably the result of "acid formation" which as a rule, gets worse and worse and may ultimately lead to serious ulcers. By counteracting excess acid and preventing its formation, BISMAG ('Bisurated' Magnesia) quickly puts right an upset stomach; pain disappears instantly, fermentation and wind are banished and soothing relief supersedes uncomfortable disturbance. Thousands have ended stomach trouble with BISMAG ('Bisurated' Magnesia)—you can do the same! Ask for 'BISMAG' powder or tablets to-day and always see the oval sign on every pack.

FACES FIRST.

To begin with, if you have neglected your complexion and allowed old Father Time to have his own way you deserve to be a back number! You can shed those ageing wrinkles and that unbecoming sallowness, restore your middle-aged skin to youthful loveliness. All you want is a ten day treatment with Mercolized Wax. Get an ounce or two from your chemist and smooth a little of this wonderful oxygenated wax over face and neck nightly. While you sleep it absorbs the ageing outer tissue with its disfiguring blemishes, revealing in its place a fresh, flawless complexion that is now concealed beneath the accumulations of sluggish pores. Your mirror's verdict will delight you.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

GONORRHOEA CURED

ACUTE or CHRONIC—

Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Gordon Lum, the Chinese Davis Cup player, and Mrs. Lum were through passengers on board the s. s. "Conte Verde," which arrived here on Wednesday. The former played an exhibition-match at the Kasara Bunder Tennis Court, before leaving for home.

Chinese Davis Cup Player In Bombay

EXHIBITION TENNIS ON B. E. S. AND T. COURT

Taking advantage of a couple of hours' respite while the M. V. "Conte Verde" was waiting in the harbour on her way to the Far East from Europe, the Chinese Davis Cup player, Gorden Lum, got down from the boat with his wife who is also a leading tennis player in China and quickly made way to the B.E.S. and T. Tennis Courts at Reay Road, Mazagon where an expectant crowd was waiting to see them in action against some of the local talents. The matches were so hurriedly arranged that the vast majority of tennis players and fans in the City was altogether in the dark about the happenings of Wednesday evening. But it was only possible through the commendable enterprise of Messrs. J. M. Brand and M. K. Shroff who are the representatives of the Slazengers, Ltd. in Bombay. Thanks are also due to Mr. Bissett of the B.E.S. and T. who helped to make all the arrangements in connection with the Courts, seating accommodation etc. On the whole it was a pleasant functon as best could be arranged under so short a notice.

LUM'S MASTERY.

It is hardly necessary to mention that Lums was the master of the court and the situation as far as the matches went. This being our off season, all our players are cut of practice. Besides the top-notchers like E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva were not available. A. G. Gupte, one of the ranked players of the Presidency was requisitioned to play a set in Singles. Although the visitor was disturbed by the artificial light around the Court he had no difficulty in captaining the set as he liked. In fact Gupte was able to capture only the sixth and seventh games after a great effort.

The visitors' top-spin service was a source of unending worry to the Bombay player. He could hardly return a couple of them with any degree of accuracy. His drives in both flanks were equally devastating. Unlike the Japanese players, the Chinese it appears play with the European grip which helps them to produce a variety of strokes. From the glimpse which Lum gave on Wednesday it seemed certain that he would have given a worthy fight to the best of our talents.

THE DOUBLES MATCH.

Lum partnered by J. Harvey of the Bombay Gymkhana, played a doubles match against Gupte and Fali Vakharia. Owing to the erratic support of his partner more than the superiority of the Indian combination, the Visitor lost four games in the set. It was a pity that Mrs. Lum could not partake of the feast as she was indisposed.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Considering the fact that China has taken seriously to Lawn Tennis every recently—about a decade ago—the game displayed by Lum takes volumes of energy and enthusiasm with which her people have worshipped it. Lum said that it was not yet properly organised in his country as tournaments are few and far between. Coaches are almost an unknown quantity. Still their leader, Kho Sin Kis, succeeded in reaching the Semi-finals of the French Championships this season. Very creditable progress indeed in such a few years

Soon after the games were over, they were thanked for his or her contribution to the arrangement of the Exhibition matches, Gordon Lum and his wife hurried to the boat to sail away the same night.

Enquire Into Amarnath Incident

DEMAND OF INDIANS IN ENGLAND

"There is exciting news to-day. It is certainly much more interesting and exciting that the news about the possible introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India. Both Mushtaq Ali and Merchant have played at Manchester in a way that they should have played all through. That is the way that India should play sir."

This from the Sergeant at the House of Commons on the evening of the Second day of the Test Match at Manchester. Mr. Biharilal Anantani, was a witness of the Debate over the India Bill all through. It was a most uninteresting and dull procedure in which hardly anyone was interested. But Mr. Anantani could see that almost all the members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords were excited at the news that was coming through from Manchester. They never expected the Indian Team, which had an inglorious record of defeats, to put up such a fight against the flower of England's bowling.

On behalf of the Indian community in England, especially the students who are taking a keen interest not only in the progress the team is making, but the inner happenings also, Mr. Biharilal Anantani thanked the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel" for the fight that they had been putting up in the interests of the good name of Indian Cricket.

Bhopal Criticised

The Indian students felt that the Nawab of Bhopal should not have taken the lukewarm attitude that he had adopted towards Amarnath, who had become a great hero as far as the students were concerned.

In this connection a number of telegrams were sent to the Captain to reconsider his decision about Amarnath. Indians in London have no liking for the Manager or his ways. A big meeting of Indians in London was held, when Mr. Anantani presided and a long telegram was addressed to the Captain on the question of Amarnath, but he had reason to believe that the telegram was not handed over to the Maharajakumar.

Indians were surprised at the attitude of C. K. Nayudu. They do not know what has been responsible for the sudden change in that great cricketer. As a matter of fact, Indians in London had seriously thought of declaring a boycott against the Indian team, as they were dissatisfied with the way things were being done by those who claimed that they were ambassadors from India. The name of Indian Cricket was being dragged through the mud.

In this connection, Indians decided to wait in deputation on the Nawab of Pataudi as soon as he reached London. It was thought that the Nawab, who was well-known in the Cricket world and was one of the selectors of the Indian Team, could be trusted to intervene and mend matters. A letter was sent to him accordingly.

It appears that at first he was inclined to receive the deputation but within six hours things had changed. He did not even reply to the letter and later it was not possible to trace him or his address in London.

Indians in London feel that affairs in Indian Cricket should be set right if India is to hold its own in International Cricket in future. The Amarnath question should be fully investigated and the people who are found guilty should be shown the place they belong to in Indian Cricket. For a long time things have been allowed to go on according to the whims of a few people, who command influence (financial), but a stage had been reached when the Indian people should put their foot down and stop this sort of nonsense continuing.

Mr. Anantani, who remained in England for two years, was the representative of the Zanzibar Indians qualified for the Bar. He has specialised in the law relating to Paramountcy and Indian States. He will return again as he intends to make a special study of Federal Finance.

Baqua Jilani, who secured for India 57 runs in the match against Gloucester.

NO ADDRESS TO C. P. GOVERNOR

GONDIA, August 12

In a specially convened meeting of the Municipal Committee of Gondia, a resolution to present an address to H.E. The Governor was moved, by Mr. Ramnath Bhadupote, President, Municipal Committee but was turned down by a majority of nine against six.

(Continued from col. 7).

traversed 6 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

FIVE STARS (Britt) impressed in a 6 furlongs burst on the tan. A good sort.

YOUNG BUCKNELL (Obaid) showed plenty of dash over 6 furlongs. Fit for the fray.

SUN ROSE (Britt) was fair in a 6 furlongs gallop.

The following should be noted: GOLDEN SCEPTRE, MAHMOOD BEG, FULL MOON, SUHAMA, HONEST BEANTY, SAIF AL IRAQ and YOUNG COLLECTOR.

Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

Bedsocks And Why Shape Well On Track

Note Grey Girl, Greek Glen And The Duke

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 13.

With the track in great galloping order some fast timings were returned by horses exercised this week:—

GREEK GLEN (Munro) had the assistance of BISTONIAN (Read) over 9 furlongs on the tan. The former moved with great freedom and should soon strike winning vein.

POMPIDHOR (S. Black) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan. Fair.

BEDSOCKS (Brace) was sent 8 furlongs in company with QUICK IMAGE (J. O'Neale), the pair finishing strongly. It was obvious that Bedsocks was not extended and should atone for unlucky defeat recently.

GIPSY JACK (Evans) proved much superior to a stable-mate over 7 furlongs. Much improved.

WHY (Read) and DIAGONAL (Lott) went 7 furlongs at top speed on the tan, the former creating a favourable impression. Should run prominently on Saturday.

THE EARL (Hutchins) and TIGER TIM (R. Bell) were exercised over the 9 furlongs course the former moving freely.

FRANCOLIN (Simmons) shaped attractively in a 10 furlongs gallop on the tan. Very fit at present.

PERSEVERENCE (Mendoza) an PERRIER (Riding Boy) sprinted 5 furlongs on the tan, finishing level.

GOLDEN PRINCE (Bowley) prevailed over FANCIFUL (M. O'Neale) in a 4 furlongs spurt. The former can win when wanted.

IT (M. O'Neale) accompanied AQUILA (Bowley) in a mile gallop on the tan. The latter was badly ridden last time out and should be close up at the Judge's end on Saturday.

SOLTERA (Britt) beat GRAND RAJA (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

GREY GIRL (Read) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop. Likely winner.

REPLETE (Clarke) displayed great speed over 6 furlongs. Very fit.

BELLE OF YORK (Meherji) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop. Fit and well.

BAHADUR AL IRAQ (Burn) showed to advantage over a mile. Has reached his best.

IMPERIAL (Riding Boy) finished like a thunderbolt over a mile. Greatly improved.

MONEY ORDER (H. McQuade) moved stylishly in a 6 furlongs gallop. In great fettle.

REFORM (Hutchins) covered 6 furlongs at top speed. In winning form.

IRAQ GIFT (Hutchins) put up a smart gallop over the 6 furlongs course. May prove Roy Higgins's surprise packet.

BLANCHE (S. Black) gave a good account of himself over a mile in company with BURGESS (Riding Boy).

FIERY FACE (Burn) galloped 7 furlongs. Fair.

TAMIM (Brace) held ARAB QUEEN (Burn) in a mile trial.

AL GHAZI (J. O'Neale) gave complete satisfaction over a mile. Ingore last display.

MUJBIL HATIM (Riding Boy) travelled a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

FARHAN PASHA (Simmons) moved well in a mile gallop. Is due to win shortly.

VERSHAN (Obaid) pleased in a mile gallop. Very fit.

IRAQ BAHADUR (Britt) covered a mile on the tan. Has reached his best.

KING GHAZI (Evans) showed great improvement in a mile gallop. Has never been so fit in his life.

THE DUKE (Evans) was subjected to a strong mile gallop on the tan, which he did very satisfactorily. Likely winner.

WALK OVER (Brace) went 6 furlongs in great style. Much improved since last run.

FAUST (Riding Boy) was given a 6 furlongs gallop. Fair.

RATHFAN (Leeson) did a 6 furlongs gallop. Fair.

ADVOCATE (O'Neale) beat ADNAN (Harding) over 6 furlongs.

WARDAT SAAMARRA (Evans)

(Continued in Col 5.)

Experts select Quaker Oats for DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

With the world of food science to guide them — with unlimited funds at their disposal — experts in charge of these bouncing little wards of His Majesty The King selected Quaker Oats even before their first birthday. Its Vitamin B for keeping fit does children such a world of good. Doctors say this Vitamin combats nervousness, loss of appetite and constipation.

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Raise your children ON THE SAME PRECIOUS FOOD THEY GIVE THE DIONNE QUINTS

Your children, too, need all the health-giving, strength-building advantages of Quaker Oats. Be guided by the greatest food experts in the world. Serve Quaker Oats every day to your children and to all your family. It is Nature's own way of building strong bone, muscle, bodies. It enriches the blood, replenishes energy, supplies amazing material for growth. Quaker Oats is delicious, too. It blends perfectly with your favourite foods. It is economical, easy to prepare, easy to digest.

Now available in Quick-Cooking form—Cooks in 2½ minutes.

QUAKER OATS

Gives you the Vitality to keep you fit

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 25, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1305
Hightide: 10-35; 22-20
Lowtide: 3-38; 16-51
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 8m.

Rovers Cup Football: K. S. L. I. vs. Durhams 'B', Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Saturday, August 15.

B. S. 'Maloja,' with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football: Bangalore Muslims vs. Transit Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Monday, August 17.

International Social Club: Programme of music, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, August 18.

University of Bombay: Annual Convocation, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 19.

University Senate, 1-0 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

CAMA—Madame Cama Bhikaiji, wife of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, daughter of late Mr. Sorabjee and Jaijee Sorabjee Patel died on Wednesday 12th instant, aged 76. Uthamna ceremony to-day at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at Patel's Fire Temple, Mazagaon.

S. I. BHAJANA SAMAJ

Rukmani Kalyanam will be celebrated from 9 a.m. to-day (Friday). There will also be Kolattam by the girls of the Samaj Music Class at 6 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the Society will be held at Grant Medical College, Library Main Building, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

COTTON BROKERS STAFF UNION

An ordinary general meeting of the members of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 188, Ambalal Building, Kalbadevi Road.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Someone at the Door" Daily at 6-3) and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dracula's Daughter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Story of Louis Pasteur" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Moon's Our Home" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sati Sulochana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-Ka-Pyara" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sultana Chandbibi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Punjab-Ka-Sinha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Moonlight Murder" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Woman's Challenge" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE — "Magnificent Obsession". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Adventures of Rex and Rinty." Time as usual.

THE WILSONIAN ASSOCIATION

The Wilsonian Association will hold its first social gathering at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) at the Wilson College, when all past Wilsonians are invited.

B. P. T. HINDU EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The 2nd adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day, (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Pherozshaw Building, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower.

B. P. C. C. AND D. C. CS.' JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session of the B. P. C. C., and the members of the Councils of the District Committees in the Congress Province of Bombay under Article X of the constitution of the B. P. C. C., will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macindoe' arrived at London on 12th morning.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Hayes Voy. 44' left Singapore on the 11th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 20th instant and sail again on the 21st instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

ANTI-CASTE DINNER

The Bombay 'Zunaka-Bhakar' Anti-Caste Dinner Association will hold the 3rd Zunaka-Bhakar Hindu Cosmopolitan Dinner in the Muzafarabad Hall (Grant Road Bridge) on Sunday the 30th August, 1936, in the evening, under the presidency of Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti.

Tickets fer the function (annas four only) can be had at the 'Nirbheed' Office, opposite Harkisondas Hospital, New Charni Road, Girgaon.

CAPITOL

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS

DRACULA'S DAUGHTER

SHE GIVES YOU THAT WEIRD FEELING!

: : TO-MORROW : :

The Greatest Animal Trainer

Clyde Beatty

IN THE JUNGLE THRILLER

DARKEST AFRICA

Plans Open at the Theatre

REGAL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Freddie BARTHOLOMEW

in United Artists'

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"

: : TO-MORROW : :

NED SPARKS
GORDON HARKER
in
"TWO'S COMPANY"

PLENTY OF LAUGHS!

COLABA TRAGEDY

Pte. Day Cross-Examined

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The hearing of the case in which Major U. W. Adams is charged with causing the death of four-year-old Muriel Eleanor Williams, daughter of Quarter Master Williams, by a rash and negligent act, was continued before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court, to-day.

Inspector Bird of the Colaba Police Station, produced a sealed packet from the Chemical Analyser at Calcutta.

Two reports—from the Imperial Seriologist at Calcutta and the Chemical Analyser, Bombay,—were before the Court.

The report stated that the handle was stained with tissues of human origin. Blood was detected on the mudguard only. But it could not be determined whether it was that of a human being.

Dr. (Major) Hallinan, cross-examined by Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, for defence, stated that he examined the deceased on the evening of the day in question. There was one wound on the left side of the head.

To a question, Dr. Hallinan said that the child could not have been facing the same direction as the car. There was no fracture of bone. The skull had, however, been fractured.

It was possible for the child to have come clean up against the car, because the car had no footboards. Neither the wheels nor the mud-guard could have passed over the child.

Judging from the wound on the head of the girl, the handle of the motor-car must have been the first thing that came in contact with the girl.

To another question, the doctor stated that when he opined that the injury could have been caused by a car proceeding at normal speed, he had not seen the handle of the car. The handle was sharper than most other handles.

Staff-Sergeant Levick took the girl to the hospital. Witness was not sure that the Ayah was with him. Staff-Sergeant Levick told him something. Witness's impression was that he was told that the car was very likely that of Major Adams.

Examined Thrice

Dr. P. F. Fanaken then stepped into the witness-box. Cross-examined, he said that he had made three examinations of the accused.

First he touched his pulse and examined the pupils. After about ten minutes he shook him by the shoulder and examined his pupils again. He let him rest for about ten minutes and examined again.

Asked why he did not mention that he had examined the accused thrice, the doctor stated that he had only answered questions. He was not asked about the first examination in the Coroner's Court.

The doctor was then asked why he had not given the full basis for his opinion that the accused was at the time under the influence of alcohol. The doctor thought that what he had given was quite sufficient.

Re-examined by the Police Prosecutor, witness said that he had no doubt as to the condition of Major Adams at the time of his examination. Major Adams must strongly have been under the influence of alcohol.

Private Day, the next witness to be cross-examined, stated that he saw the children being led by the ayah near the junction of Pilot Bunder Road and Colaba Road. He did not see any traffic at the time there. He crossed the road and had to hurry up as a car was coming. The car passed by, and he soon saw the child thrown forward.

Witness wanted to rush to the child, but soon a car came up and the child was put into the car, and driven away.

He followed the car in a cycle upto the Roman Catholic Church about half-a-mile—and down Roberts Road and the United Services Club. Then he returned to the scene of the accident.

ALLEGED STATEMENT.

At this stage, Counsel questioned Private Day as to the statement he was alleged to have made to another witness. The statement was that he was panicky as he had uttered two "false things." Private Day admitted that he had made the statement.

The Magistrate questioned him about these statements.

Private Day stated that he had told the police that the dead child was dragged fifteen feet, and he did not jump towards the drain on the road to avoid the car. These were not true. He made them, because he was in an excited state and was confused.

"IRRESPONSIBLE GUESS".

Witness further admitted that he could not judge speed. The statement that the car that passed by him was 45 and 50 miles an hour was an "irresponsible guess."

The girl's ayah, Chandrabagha Ramchandra, was then cross-examined.

The cross-examination was not over when the Court rose for the day. The case will be resumed to-day.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Major Adams was denfended by Mr. S. D. Vimadalal.

BAN ON "FRONTIER GANDHI"

F. Ward D. C. C.'s Condemnation

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of 'F' Ward D. C. C.:

The meeting of the Managing Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was held on Wednesday night at the Committee's Office, Parel. The following resolution was passed unanimously.

"This meeting sends its greetings to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on his release from jail and condemns the Government arbitrary action in prohibiting him from entering the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces."

NIMBKAR BACK IN BOMBAY

Reception By Labour And Congress Workers

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Labour leader who was released from the Cannanore jail, recently, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, evening, and was accorded a warm reception at the Dadar Station. He was taken in a procession to the office of the Girni Kamgar Union, where he was garlanded by several Trade Union organisations of the city.

Mr. Nimbkar in a brief speech said that he would strive his best for strengthening the United Front of anti-Imperialist forces of the working classes and the Indian National Congress.

Among those who participated in his reception were Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs Indulal Yagnik, R. A. Khedgiker, V. B. Karnik and Jinabhai Joshi, President of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee.

Preparation For "Gorky Day" In City

Mr. Indulal Yagnik writes:—

Preparations for the celebration of "Gorki Day" on Sunday the 16th instant, are going on briskly. A strong representative Committee has been set up to carry out the programmes drafted in a meeting attended by the representatives of various Literary and Cultural institutions in the city.

Accordingly the plans there will be two meetings, one in the morning at Dadar and the other in the evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. Besides there will be two processions; one starting from Girgaon and the other from Lal Baug, reaching the evening meeting.

So far twelve literary and cultural organisations have joined. Yet there are several institutions whose address are not known to. The Committee request all organisations, especially youth organisations, to join the celebrations.

Further information can be had of Mr. Lalji Pendse, Navalkar Lane, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	4 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

I have received a letter from a correspondent who complains bitterly and draws my attention to some of the shortcomings of Bandra. He writes: "Bandra claims to be the most progressive municipality in the suburbs and I really wonder how it should neglect the Harijan Colony near Turner Road, which is in a most insanitary condition, and the unmetalled and filthy conditions of the Bazar Road with its adjacent houses which surround the Municipal A. V. School and old market. Replanning of these localities in order to raise the status of Bandra is necessary." The correspondent finally complains of the offensive smell that comes from the slaughter house.

On receiving this letter I visited these places and fully agree with my correspondent regarding the insanitary condition of the Harijan Colony near Turner Road and I hope either the Municipality or Government does something about this. The removing of the slaughter house is in the hands of the Bombay Municipality.

RURAL UPLIFT WORK.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Yakub Wazir Muhammad, Collector of Thana, in concluding his half-yearly report of the village improvement scheme just submitted to the Commissioner of the Northern Division observes: "The village uplift movement is progressing mainly in the direction of agriculture, sanitation, medical relief, water-supply and education. I am expediting the committees and subordinate revenue officers to take early steps for the spread of mass education by opening night classes in as many centres as possible.

In the course of the report it is stated that Rs. 927-8 has been spent for the scout movement, Rs. 200 for Mokhada Vyayamshala, Rs. 120 for Vada Library, Rs. 100 for gramophone records to Prof. Duncan Smith, night classes Rs. 300 and handbills Rs. 7-8. In all 43 villages of the Thana District have been selected as centres for uplift work.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Grant Road Landmark

Like many other parts of the city, Grant Road locality is fast changing and its old land-marks are disappearing. Grant Road is not now what it was twenty or twenty-five years ago. In spite of its changes Grant Road has retained its one old land-mark which will shortly be a thing of the past. While a number of residents of Grant Road have migrated to Colaba, Malabar Hill, Dadar and the suburbs, Mr. A. M. Kajiji and his family, among the oldest residents of Grant Road, stuck to their "Dilkhush" at the corner of Charni Road Junction for many years. "Dilkhush," it is understood, is now sold to the trustees of the late Mr. P. G. Singanee who now propose to convert this old land-mark into a Hindu Hospital. The building will be renovated and reconstructed to suit an up-to-date hospital with quarters for nurses, and medical staff.

Bombay's Water Supply

Last week the rain-fall in the municipal lakes was satisfactory. Vehar, Tulsi and Powai lakes recorded 4 inches of rain while the Tansa Lake recorded 3 inches. At the end of the week, viz., 8th August, Tansa Lake had 31.516 million gallons of water which is about 4,000 million gallons less to make it overflowing. The Tulsi and Powai lakes are already overflowing and it is hoped Vehar and Tansa lakes will be overflowing within the next few days. As far as water supply to the city is concerned, the public has no cause to fear. It is hoped, however, that the sweltering weather will disappear and once again Bombay city and the Presidency will have heavy showers of rain which are urgently needed.

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL

Gunners Go Down Fighting

On Thursday evening the Colaba Gunners lost to the Lincolns from Nasirabad by one goal, scored five minutes before the interval.

Even play was the feature of the game for the first twenty minutes, neither side showing any good combination. Eventually the Lincolns got going and raided the Gunners goal time and again, and would have scored several times; but their shooting was weak, possessing neither strong nor correct direction. The Lincolns have a fine team and in Thorpe and Stone they have two good wingers. Specially Thorpe was the outstanding player on the field. Time and again he sent in fine passes, which his colleagues were unable to convert. Turner, however, opened the account, when he completely beat Roberts a few minutes before lemon-time. There was no further scoring in this period and at lemon-time, the Lincolns were still leading by a goal.

After the refresher, the Gunners played much better, and straight from the kick off forced a corner; but nothing materialized. Then, in the next minute, the Lincolns made a raid on their opponents' goal, and Segraves shot, the ball striking the cross-bar and one of the defenders eventually clearing. On came, the Lincolns once again and this time Collins handled in the penalty area. Shaw took the spot kick, and to the amazement of every one, shot yards away from the posts.

GUNNERS' FIGHT

Spurred on, by this set-back, on the part of the Lincolns, the Gunners fought desperately for the equalizer. The game now became more interesting as both goals had narrow escapes. However, the Lincolns gave nothing away and during the last 5 minutes were completely in their opponents' area, and would have scored on several occasions, but had to be satisfied with a one goal victory.

RESULTS

Lincolns .. 1 goal
R. A. Colaba .. Nil.

THE TEAMS:

Lincolns:—Read; Dobbs and Shaw, Manghu, Drury and Ibbett, Stone, Sissons, Segraves, Turner and Thorpe.

R. A. Colaba:—Roberts, Brack and Collins; McDermott, Welton and Morgan; Turner, Wilson, Rourke, Collett and Perry.

Referee:—Bradley.

TO-DAY'S GAME:

K. S. L. I. v. Durhams 'B' at Cooperage at 5-45 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP

In the Leslie Running Cup only one team competed, the B.E.S.T., thus getting a walk-over. Gardner returned a timing of 13 seconds.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Khatau's Second Victory

Playing in the mid-week fixture of the Indian Football League, Khatau Sports defeated the Matunga United by the odd goal in three. The United fielded only 9 plays in spite of that they put up a stubborn fight.

With the kick off the Matunga invaded the Khatau goal and forced a corner. Thereafter a turn was taken and the Khatau was on the picture. Ramchander as the Matunga custodian brought off several good saves. Midway in the first half Adam obtained the first goal for the winner from a long range kick.

With a one-goal lead at half-time the Khatau moved on vigorously and dominated the game and soon after Lobo converted a nice corner-kick. Thereafter the Matunga played a determined game and Lucas reduced the margin from a nice header. During the closing stages Ramchander prevented several goals and kept the score low. The final whistle saw the Khatau a deserved winner.

RESULT

Khatau Sports .. 2 goals
Matunga United .. 1 goal

THE TEAMS:

Khatau Sports:—Jog; Chandrasekhar and D'Mello; Gabriel, Ullal and Adams, Dutt, Goswami, Rao, Lobo and E. D'Mello.

Matunga United:—Ramchander; Chicken and George; Baboo and Lawrence; Lucas, Kassam, Marshall and Fernandes.

Referee:—Mr. A. K. Das-Gupta.

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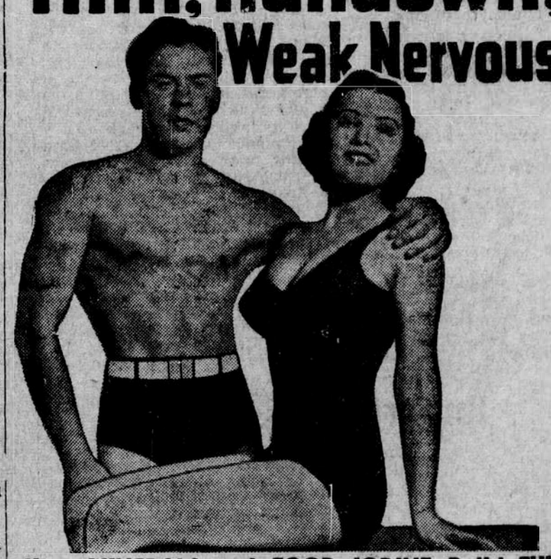

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1936

MONSOON'S PRANKS

The monsoon is again playing pranks with this country. There is too much rain in several parts of northern India but too little of it in parts of the western and southern. Reports about floods in the United Provinces, Assam and Bihar give cause for much anxiety, while those about scarcity of rain in Gujarat and the Deccan are positively alarming. The latest situation in the U. P. is somewhat uncertain but its gravity may be gauged from the fact that in Lucknow alone four thousand houses have collapsed and sixty villages in the Benares district extending over an area of about a hundred miles are entirely submerged. Harrowing reports are being received of conditions in the interior where the cultivators have been rendered homeless and destitute, their entire stock of grain having been ruined by the floods. The loss of cattle is said to be great, and the menace of malaria is spreading in the interior. The position in Bihar also is serious, as is clear from the statement issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Central Relief Committee. He states that "widespread suffering and distress have been caused by the past and present floods throughout Bihar."

Triple Famine

Less is said in the press about the scarcity of rain in Gujarat, but the few reports that have been published in our columns about the conditions in Dohad and Jhalod talukas are highly alarming. About a week ago we published a report from Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary of the Local Peasants' Union, that about 60 per cent. of the crops in the talukas had been destroyed by drought and that famine conditions were feared. That report is more than confirmed by the article we published yesterday by Mr. Shantilal B. Pandya, B. Ag., an experienced agriculturist now working on the Railway Agricultural Farm at Dohad. Comparing the figures about rainfall this year and in 1918-19, when there was severe famine, he shows that the conditions now are for worse than they were in the earlier year. The following observations made by him tell their own grim tale:

"Fifty-two days have elapsed since this part has had 1 inch of continuous rain and 33 days since it has had 1/2 an inch of rain. Dampness in the soil has not gone deeper than 2 1/2 feet and there are seen cracks, 5 feet deep, in black soil. Temperature rises day by day, and humidity in the atmosphere is lessening. Taking all these into consideration, it can safely be surmised that even if it rains to-morrow, the Kharif Crop will not be saved. Absence of rain for a continuous period has destroyed the grass partially. The future rains will not save the grass, hence, cattle are facing starvation. It will be seen that there has been only 6.56 inches of rain, with consequent scarcity of water even from now. In the midst of the rainy season wells and tanks have been dried up. Human beings and cattle, therefore, are to-day faced with a situation which did not exist even in the last famines. In short this is a triple famine—destruction of crops, grass and water."

A Humanitarian Task

If the actual conditions in Gujerat are not so bad as they are represented to be, we shall, of course, welcome any authoritative statement to that effect. Otherwise, both Government and the public need to take action promptly so as to mitigate distress, both actual and impending. Prompt precautionary measures may go a long way in minimising suffering. Mr. Shantilal himself has offered a number of constructive suggestions, which, being the result of long experience and careful study, deserve to be seriously considered by Government. We would particularly commend those suggestions which are calculated to conserve what little water may be available in the affected areas; such as digging more tanks and wells and deepening the existing ones and building a dam on the Khan river. Such operations will not only minimise distress this year but will also yield works of permanent utility. Mr. Shantilal points out that similar measures were promptly undertaken by Government in 1900 and 1912, both famine years, and has made out a strong case for their being undertaken now, too, without any delay. It goes without saying that the Congress Committees concerned will do all that is possible to relieve distress in Gujerat as well as in U. P. and Bihar. But relief would be adequate and prompt only if Government, local bodies and public organizations like the Congress could all cooperate in this humanitarian task.

Important Issue

By quashing the sentence imposed upon Mr. D. M. Bidkar for distributing a handbill issued by the Baglan Taluka Congress Committee, the Bombay High Court has not only done justice to the party concerned, but also clarified an issue which is of great importance to the public in general and to the Press in particular. The extension of section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books Act in the manner suggested by the Advocate-General, who advanced the amazing argument that 'every paper printed meant every bit of paper on which there was a print,' would have been more than deplorable. India is not exactly noted for the freedom of her Press, and we ought to jealously guard what little facilities—one dare not call them liberties—we possess at present. We, therefore, feel like complimenting the Chief Justice for the caustic words he has used in giving his judgment. Will it be too much to hope that they will have some effect upon those who launch such prosecutions?

What Is Vicious?

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has represented to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India that it is strongly opposed to the Control of Coastal Traffic in India Bill, as being "vicious in principle." We should like to know which principle of the Bill is vicious and why. The main object of the Bill is to encourage the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine by equitably controlling unfair competition in the coastal traffic of India. By this Bill power is given to the Governor-General in Council, when he is satisfied that unfair competition exists, to fix minimum rates of fare and freight. There is no racial discrimination here. Only, an attempt is made to prevent powerful shipping companies from crushing out of existence small concerns by unfair competition. We can understand vested interests disapproving of the Bill, but nothing "vicious" can be proved against its principle.

THE SPEECH OF THE NEGUS

Geneva's Answer To Ethiopia

(By an Indian Observer)

America's popular Magazine "Time" throws an interesting sidelight on Britain's attitude towards the Ethiopian Emperor who had decided to make a personal appeal to the League of Nations Assembly. This paper says that when the Emperor's suite had called on Sir Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, at his Geneva hotel, he tried to persuade them to advise his Majesty not to inconvenience the Great Powers by personally arising in the League Assembly to air Ethiopia's wrongs. "Tell your Emperor that no head of a State has ever addressed the League—it would be unprecedented", he is stated to have said

DE VALERA'S RETORT

The Ethiopians, as they left Sir Anthony Eden and proceeded to convey his remarks to the Emperor, knew that both the Credentials Committee and the Steering Committee of the Assembly had been secretly considering British formulas to bar His Majesty from speaking before the League. His Majesty might not even have been permitted to address the League Assembly had it not been for President de Valera who retorted: "I am unwilling that there should even be discussion of his undoubted right to speak." Finally the President of the Assembly called upon the Emperor who advanced to the League Tribune. As he picked up the 17-page typescript of his speech a flutter of applause stirred in the general gallery. Of course, for the Italian journalists in the press gallery this was the last straw and they gave a most disgraceful exhibition by heckling the Emperor.

A MOVING SPEECH

The newspapers have reported the moving speech made by the Emperor,—one of the noblest and most moving ever made before the League of Nations, it was generally agreed. But to quote "Time": "Yet it was totally without effect on Geneva's sleek, hard, slippery statesmen." How very moving this speech was can be seen from the excerpts:

"It is my duty here to inform the Governments assembled at Geneva—responsible as they are for the lives of men, women and children—of the deadly peril which threatens them by describing to them the fate which has been suffered by Ethiopia. It is not only upon the warriors that the Italian Government has made war. It has above all attacked populations far removed from hostilities in order to terrorize and exterminate them..... Special sprayers were installed on board aircraft so they could vaporize over vast areas of territory a fine, death-dealing rain. Groups of nine, 15 or 18 aircraft followed one another so that the fog issuing from them formed a continuous sheet. It was thus that, as from the end of January 1936, soldiers, women, children, cattle, rivers, lakes and pastures were drenched continually with this deadly rain. In order to kill off systematically all living creatures and in order more surely to poison the waters and pastures, the Italian command made its aircraft pass over and over again."

"These fearful tactics succeeded. Men and animals succumbed. The deadly rain that fell from the aircraft made all those whom it touched fly shrieking with pain. All those who drank poisoned water or ate infected food also succumbed in dreadful suffering. In tens of thousands the victims of Italian mustard gas fell."

"Apart from the Kingdom of the Lord, there is not on this earth any nation superior to any other.....Are the States going to set up the terrible precedent of bowing before force?... It is international morality which is at stake.....Representatives of the world, I have come to Geneva to discharge in your midst the most painful of duties for the head of a State. What reply have I to take back to my people?"

It seems that in reply to the Emperor, thousands and tens of thousands of supine words were pronounced by the orators of over 50 nations.

TRENCHANT WORDS

We know now how these nations lifted their sanctions and finished Ethiopia once for all. To quote "Time" again:

"As the delegates hastily left Geneva for their home capitals, most privately agreed that by far the best speech of the week had been made by the Irish Free State's Eamon de Valera

(Continued on Page 12)

Companies Law Amendment Bill

Shareholders Left Unprotected

By P. D. SHAMDASANI
II.

II

In my previous article I have proved from a number of leading decisions some of the fundamental defects in the law governing joint stock companies. In this article I propose drawing the pointed attention of all concerned to some other instances. Is it not curious that the law governing the two joint stock companies, namely, the Reserve Bank of India and Imperial Bank of India which are respectively constituted under Special Acts, namely, the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, should have enacted a section in the words following:—

MANAGEMENT

"The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting."

but the law governing all other joint stock companies should have enacted no such section? It will thus be seen that while the legislators have taken one class of shareholders under their protecting wings, they have left the other class of shareholders in all other joint stock concerns altogether unprotected. Shareholders in all other joint stock companies require protection just as much as shareholders in the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India, the two joint stock companies constituted under the aforesaid Special Acts, perhaps even more, since they are exposed to more risks.

Mr. Sen's Suggestion Rejected

The Amending Bill has, by clause 7 thereof amending Section 17 of the Act, made the adoption of only 14 regulations (56, 66, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 105, 107, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116) contained in Table A in the First Schedule compulsory. Accordingly the adoption of regulation 71 which is of vital importance to the shareholders and which is in the words following:—

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

"The business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the company, and may exercise all such powers of the company as are not, by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, or by these articles required to be exercised by the company in general meeting subject nevertheless to any regulation of these articles to the provisions of the said Act and to such regulations being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made."

is not compulsory. It is manifest on the face of this Bill that the recommendation of Mr. Sen that Section 83 A of the Act should be recast so as to provide:—

(a) That every company other than a private company should have at least two directors.

(b) That the management of the company shall be vested in the directors.

(c) That the directors shall be entitled to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as the company is by its memorandum of association or otherwise authorised to exercise and do and are not by the Articles of Association or by the statute directed or required to be exercised or done by the company in general meetings.

(d) That the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretion by the directors shall always be subject to the control and regulation of any general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

(e) That unless specifically sanctioned by the shareholders, funds of the company not immediately required for the purpose of the business of the company shall be invested in Government Securities or in the securities mentioned in Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act.

The non-observance of the provisions should be penalised by a heavy fine.

has been improperly turned down.

Inter-Socio Contract

It is common knowledge that under the Articles of Association of all companies the Directors are given in addition to the general powers of the company with respect to the management of the business and the control of the company, unfettered borrowing powers by an article in the common form following:—

BORROWING POWERS

The Directors may, from time to time, at their discretion, raise or borrow, or secure the payment of, any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company.

In the result the shareholders must continue to be victims of the fundamental defects of the law governing joint stock companies under which the company promoters are permitted to secure for themselves and the Directors unfettered powers to bind the shareholders' hand and

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NEW ERA FOR EGYPT?

With the signing of the Capitulations Clause, general satisfaction would be felt at the successful termination of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks. Nahas Pasha has accepted the British invitation to London formally to sign the Treaty. The main difficulties having been successfully negotiated, the remaining clauses, it is said, will be drawn up at the plenary meeting of the delegations and it may safely be hoped that no new complications will arise to undo the work that has already been achieved. Complete independence of Egypt is still a rather distant dream but the conclusion of this new Treaty would, Nahas Pasha observed, "open an era of sincere and good friendship between both countries." Sir Miles Lampson also reciprocated the sentiment on behalf of the British Government. The terms of the Treaty have not been disclosed and, therefore, it is difficult to say how far its provisions, particularly those relating to the army, ensure the emergence of a truly independent Egypt. However, if the present settlement is worked in the proper spirit, one may look forward to a hopeful future in the Anglo-Egyptian relations. If only Britain had not insisted so long on maintaining her imperialist prestige, such a position would have been reached quite a long time ago.

THE SPANISH SCENE

As was expected, there is an emphatic official denial of the reported flight of the President and the Ministers from Madrid. The report is, of course, a case of the wish being father to the thought. Nevertheless there is evidence about the growing strength of the rebel ranks. German and Italian military aeroplanes are reported to have arrived at the rebel headquarters and would no doubt considerably reinforce the rebel attack. Several towns are said to have surrendered and several more are surrounded by rebel troops. The important town of Badajoz is being heavily bombed and, failing some providential help for the besieged loyalists, may fall by the time these lines appear in print. The Government, too, claim victory at one or two places but the general reading of the situation shows them to be in a desperate condition. It is all very sad, indeed. But, for the tragically belated action by the Powers in declaring for neutrality and the scandalous disregard of their professions of neutrality by the two Fascist Powers of Germany and Italy, the situation would have been wholly different. If Spain falls in the hands of the rebels it will be an international calamity and yet another instance of delayed collective action by the nations proving fatal. The real strength of the Spanish Government lies in the loyalty of the peasants and workers who are determined to prevent the domination of Fascism over their country.

CONGRESS HOLD

The speeches of Messrs. Keshavrao Jedhe and Mr. N. V. Gadgil at the public meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday show that the vast bulk of the people of Maharashtra are loyal supporters of the Congress and will prove themselves as such at the forthcoming elections. The easy triumph of both these leaders at the last Assembly elections against influential non-Congress candidates is itself a proof of the Congress hold on the people, and the triumph of Congress candidates is bound to be greater at the next elections, when the electorate will be much wider than it was at the Assembly elections. It is, of course, necessary that all Congress leaders should be as active in their propaganda as Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil have been. This is particularly necessary in Maharashtra, where the rivals of the Congress Party are now unusually active conspiring against its success.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS

The All-India Students' Conference which is being held at present at Lucknow, has the privilege of having two such distinguished persons as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah to lead and guide its deliberations. The inaugural address delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal deserves to be deeply pondered over by students throughout the country. He admonished his audience to view things in the proper perspective, and not to isolate the problems which face India to-day from the wider world-wide currents of thought and action. His warning that the students should study the various problems mainly from the academic point of view was also not out of place. It may be said that Panditji's was not a novel theme, but then there was a peculiar aptness in his pounding his views before the young generation and his advice is thus bound to have a spontaneous response from students all over the country.

TRAINING THE POLICE

The training school for police constables, opened at Jubbulpore the other day by Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, acting Governor of the Central Provinces, has received some special notice in the country partly because such schools are not as common in India as they need to be and because the views expressed by Mr. Raghavendra Rao on the duties and ideals of the police were less conventional than those expressed by high officials usually are. The gist of those views was that policemen need special education to realise their responsibility to the public, to realise that they are the servants and not the bosses of the people. Right education should, of course, help much in this respect, but it is far more necessary that the entire system of government should be made responsible to the people. Else even highly educated Government servants forget their responsibility to the people.

"Ladies Only" & Women Only"

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—If any person wants to know the definition of a lady he or she should go to the railway authorities. They have really got a very aesthetic conception of a lady.

A lady according to them is one who travels in a first or second class compartment as contrasted with a woman who travels in the humble third class; otherwise why is this difference in words which express the reservation of the compartments for the persons belonging to the fair sex? On a second class compartment reserved for the members of the fair sex one finds the inscription "Ladies Only" but on a third class compartment reserved for the same sect of the humanity one sees "Women only."

In dictionaries a lady is defined as:—

(a) The mistress of a house,
(b) a woman of rank,
(c) the wife of a lord,
(d) the daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl.
(e) a woman of gentle manners and refined nature.

The mistress of a house, if she travels by train in a third class compartment must be content, according to the railway authorities, with the designation—woman; so also a woman of gentle manners and of a refined nature must not expect, if she cannot afford a second class journey, to be called a lady.

On the other hand a woman will be styled "lady" if she is found in a second class compartment of a train. We need not consider the history of her life. We must not scrutinize her private dealings. Whoever she may be, her presence on the cushioned seat of the second class compartment makes her worthy of being called a lady. She may be an "honourable member of a benevolent brothel ('honourable member'—because the profession brings her money which can buy honour and 'benevolent brothel' because it satisfies the lust of some so-called gentlemen, thus preventing some more harmful deeds).

Can any reader give me a better conception of a lady?—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KAMATH.

Seth G. S. Medical College,
Parel, Bombay.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Everyone from the Viceroy and the Governor downwards could be said to have offended against the Press Act, by issuing invitations to dinners and club notices without disclosing the names of the Printer, Publisher and the Press, if the Government's contention was accepted."

—Chief Justice in quashing the sentence passed on a Congressman for distributing a handbill without the name of the Printer, etc.

* * * *

Britain's food-supply is stated to be in peril.

Don't believe it so long as India is safe——for Britain.

* * * *

A ton of mud is being sent from New Zealand to England.

To reinforce the resources of the professional mud-slingers in their campaign against India?

* * * *

"Swaraj," says Bhai Parmanand, "is a dream."

For him——a veritable nightmare!

* * * *

A "Mock Parliament," held in Delhi, passed a resolution dissolving the local Municipal Committee "because it had failed to safeguard the interests of the citizens."

We wouldn't mind a similar resolution being passed about our own Corporation if only we could be assured that the Parliament that passes it was NOT a mock one.

* * * *

In a speech at Aligarh, Mr. Mardy Jones, British Labourite and former M.P., observed that "one tour to Russia to study agricultural and economic conditions there would be of greater value to Indians than three joy-rides to England in Round Table Conferences." Having uttered this dangerous heresy, he quickly added that he hoped "much from the present Viceroy in this connection."

Shall we, then, expect His Excellency to divert his attention from the Bull-business to a "See-Russia-First" scheme?

* * * *

By the way, isn't it rather amusing, the way these British Labourites reconcile Socialist ideology with Imperialism?

* * * *

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

"Physical attacks against individual Jews, terrorization and intimidation of Jewish shopkeepers and desecration of Jewish synogogues by Anti-Jewish posters" were mentioned as incidents of frequent occurrence in a resolution passed at a London meeting recently.

London as you know, is the capital neither of Germany nor of Italy.

* * * *

"It is gratifying to note that stud bull infection has spread to suburbs of Bombay...."

—Correspondent in B. B. Minor.

We almost selected it as our "Without Comment" item. But we assure the correspondent that the "infection"—or shall we say, epidemic?—is more or less innocuous and, in the long run, quite ineffective.

* * * *

"A new kind of picture gallery", says a report, "has been opened in London".

It is so original, in fact, that some of the exhibits actually resemble the subjects that they are supposed to portray.

* * * *

Lady: "Everything here is done by clockwork system. We get up at six, breakfast, lunch at one, tea at four, and supper at nine—bed at ten.

New Maid: "I am inclined to take the post if that is all there is to do."

Faizpur Will Justify Choice

Alarm Of False Prophets Proves Groundless

Golden Opportunity For Mass Contact: Villagers Stand To Benefit

"There is no need to be panicky about the Faizpur Congress session."

This is the opinion held in informed circles, regarding conditions at Faizpur, about which considerable propaganda has been carried on in a section of the Press, by interested parties.

The water problem at Faizpur to which considerable importance has been attached, is receiving the attention of the engineering experts, who are at present carrying on a series of tests.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Corporation; Mr. Mhatre, the Architect; and Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, Chief Officer of the Poona Municipality visited Faizpur recently for an inspection.

At present, the site selected for construction purposes is about 85 acres. But the area is considered too small, and the organisers of the Congress, it is understood, were advised that they should acquire another 50 acres of land.

ENLARGEMENT SCHEME

In the first instance, the estimates of the organisers, of the likely visitors to the Congress, were considered too modest, and a revision of figures showed that further improvements and enlargement of the scheme were necessary.

As a result of this modification in the figure of estimated visitors, it was pointed out that as a measure of precaution, if not anything else, at least 50 acres of land should be acquired further.

WATER SUPPLY

The most important problem is of course, that of water supply. A number of wells was already sunk in the site. Tests of samples of water in these wells, however, revealed that the water in that soil was hard water.

As is the case anywhere, if such water is to be used for drinking purposes, it should be treated bacteriologically and then chlorinated.

Here too, the estimate of consumption of water had to be revised on the basis of increase in the expected visitors. Another 500,000 gallons of water therefore, are needed in addition.

QUESTION FOR EXPERTS

The question before experts is not that the water is unfit for drinking purposes or it will breed disease. Modern Science is at their service to get over this difficulty. But the question is whether the water in the wells is from seperate springs, or is it from the same source in the subsoil. If the latter is the case, the possibility is, that if water is drawn from one well, the level in the wells may fall.

The organisers are ready with a solution even for this contingency. They intend, it is stated, to sink wells, over different areas, so that the question of shortage of water would not arise at all, and a few wells would be kept exclusively for drinking water.

The organisers are prepared for the contingency of rains in December, though it is considered extremely unlikely that it will rain in that month.

The organisers of the Faizpur Congress may be described as fighting against the forces of Nature, but they are confident that their efforts will prove successful, and Maharashtra will make history in holding the Congress in one of its villages.

One noteworthy result of holding the Congress in the villages is that a considerable amount of the few lakhs spent for the Congress will go to the villagers, and thus will relieve their poverty to some extent, however temporarily. They can earn some return for the labour, for the supply of building materials, for the supply of milk and butter and for providng transport facilities, etc.

MEANS OF MASS CONTACT

This in itself is an excellent reason why the Indian National Congress should meet in the villages, besides the fact that such a session will build up mass contact that is considered so essential by the Congress.

It is understood the organisers are seriously considering the question of building cisterns for storage of water. They are advised to consult the villagers where and how these cisterns should be built in that locality, so that after the session of the Congress, these cisterns may be of service to them for a long time to come. as these cisterns will be of brick and lime.

Every one's effort is now directed towards the one end of making the best possible arrangements, and there is no question of changing the venue of the Congress session.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR MASSES

Mr. Deo Explains Object Of Faizpur Sessions

FAIZPUR, Aug. 13.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, President of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Working Committee, who arrived at Faizpur on the morning of the 11th, addressed a public meeting at the Pimprud village last night.

He said "I declare from this platform that the Municipality's resolution is like an "ex-parte" decision giving the Reception Committee no chance to acquaint the Municipality with their position. The Congress seeks co-operation of all, rich and poor, peasants and workers, young and old, men and women. The Municipality has got a golden opportunity now, because the Congress has made a bold departure from the convention, and after forty years, has decided to hold its session in a village in Maharashtra in the interest of the starving millions in the fields and factories. Congress alone stands, suffers and fights for the suffering humanity."

Addressing a meeting at Sawda last night, he declared to an audience of three thousand peasants: "It is tragic that when those who produce starve, the idle rich enjoy. The Congress fights for villagers, hence the sessions in Faizpur. We seek the co-operation of all."

Mr. Deo leaves Faizpur this evening to attend the Agriculturists Conference at Malegaon on August 14

NARIMAN'S WIRE

Mr. K. F. Nariman has wired to the Reception Committee contradicting the news that he was opposed to the Faizpur Venue.—United Press.

Expert's Opinion On Suitability Of Faizpur

POONA, (By Mail).

Having settled the venue and fixed up the site, it was no use now debating the suitability or otherwise of the place. There was nothing to be gained by that. On the other hand, it would be better to spend our energies as how best to utilise the place for the purpose for which it was decided, declared in an interview Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality, who returned after a visit to Faizpur where he made an extensive survey of the Congress site. He has recommended that some additional land may be taken on lease. The water in the wells could be used after chlorination and thinks that there will not be any great difficulty on that score. The railway station was about four to four miles and a half distant and a new cart track could easily be laid if necessary. If heavy busses could not be run, country carts were plentiful and could be utilised. While the younger generation were enthusiastic about the session, a section of older men opposed the idea, some on the ground that labour—agricultural labour—would become costly due to the great demand for it at the Congress Nagar and the others exactly for the same reason the Congress wants to hold it there namely, that it would be propaganda and "turn the heads of the villagers".—A.P.

All Nationalists Must Unite, Urges Gadgil

POONA, (By Mail).

National interests should always stand supreme and all true Nationalists should try to fight other disruptive forces, observes Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., in a statement in connection with the efforts now being made to join all Nationalist forces. Communalism of Brahmin, non-Brahmin controversies, he says, are the direct legacy of the "Tilak School of Politics". Congress was now trying to wipe it off and had organised a thorough campaign in the districts. The sooner such a legacy of mutual hate and jealousy in the country was liquidated the better for all He hoped that all true Nationalists will join in helping to wipe off the communal spirit and establish national consciousness.—A.P.

STATES AND FEDERATION

Ministers Of Chamber Of Princes To Confer In Bombay

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes will be held on 17th August at Bombay.

A large number of important questions including the draft Instrument of Accession, establishment of the Federal Railway Authority, Federal Court and Financial effect on States, adjustments to be made under the new Orders-in-Council consequent upon the Niemeyer Inquiry will be discussed.

On the same afternoon, a Conference of the Ministers will be held to which Ministers from all States who are members of the Chamber have been invited. A large number of them from all parts of India have signified their intention to attend. It is likely that the Conference will continue till the 20th.

Mr. M. C. Sharma, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, is proceeding to Bombay to-morrow morning.

REVIVAL OF INTEREST

With reference to the report appearing in certain local papers about a meeting between their Highnesses of Dholpur, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and Patiala, a great deal of political importance is attached to the approach thus made to the new Chancellor, coming as it does immediately after the Maharajah of Patiala's visit to Bikaner and Bhopal.

It will be recalled that while His Highness of Bhopal has definitely seceded from the Chamber for some years past, the Maharajas of Patiala and Bikaner resigned from the Executive Committee of the Chamber a few months ago and, therefore, the renewed interest shown by them in the Chamber is regarded as significant.—A.P.

"STAY-IN" STRIKE AT ALIGARH?

ALIGARH, August 13.

The students of the V. M. Hall, Aligarh University, have gone on strike, as a protest against the rustication of a student and have closed and locked the main gate from the inside.

The Academic Council is considering the situation to-night.—A.P.

SIR HARRY PRESTON DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Death is announced of Sir Harry Preston, friend of princes and millionaires and a notable personality in the world of sport.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC BACK STROKE SWIMMING

Holland Wins In Women's Finals

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

Women's 100 metres Back Stroke Final: Mlle. Senff (Holland) one minute eighteen and nine-tenths seconds; Mlle. Mastenbroek (Holland) one minute nineteen and two-tenths seconds; Miss Bridges (America) one minute nineteen and four-tenths seconds.—Reuter.

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

In the Hockey Consolation event Afghanistan beat America by 3 goals to nil. At half time the score was one goal to nil.

Afghanistan was technically superior, Sultan scoring in the fifteenth minute, then again he scored a goal four minutes after the interval and Shuja twenty minutes later.

The Afghans received the Leoutey trophy for special merit.—Reuter.

Mr. Sabhbhai M. Master, Director of the Mahomedally Stores at Addis Ababa, arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Thursday. He was in Addis Ababa during the war.

Lieut-Col. R. N. Chopra I.M.S., Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, returned by the mail boat, from England where he attended the Medical Congress

INDIAN CLAIM AGAINST SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

is moving towards a climax. Madrid remains normal and calm. But to the north of the capital on the Guadarrama front, Government is pressing its advantage against insurgents under General Mola, who is moving between Burgos and Saragossa making desperate efforts to hold these centres, while General Franco's movement gains momentum in the south.

Hitherto northern and southern rebel forces have not established a liaison west of Madrid for loyalists are stoutly defending Badajoz, despite intensive air bombing by General Franco's planes, but a major clash in General Franco's offensive is pending on the coast, where insurgent regulars and Fascists strongly equipped with machine guns and transport lorries are advancing against the Communists and Militia forces defending the Government's chief port and naval base.

Position In The North

The present situation may be summed up as follows:—While no major town has recently fallen in the hands of either side. Government troops in the north are definitely harrassing Saragossa and Oviedo, but are being hard pressed in Irun and San Sebastian whither two rebel warships have been despatched to assist the onslaught.

Franco's Menace In South

In the south Government forces have hitherto contented themselves with Guerilla warfare, but General Franco's position is rapidly becoming ominous and his air force in Seville, which may well be decisive factor in the advance to Madrid, is rapidly being augmented, whatever the source of the new planes may be. Refugees arriving at Gibraltar swear that they are of Italian and German make.

HITLER ALARMED AT EVENTS IN SPAIN

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

Herr Hitler is seriously concerned regarding the course of events and is reluctant to take any hasty steps on the question of neutrality. This impression prevails in diplomatic circles. Several times, daily reports of the latest news from Spain are sent to Herr Hitler and it is generally believed that he is alarmed by the trend of the reports and has decided to hold his hand for the moment. According to German circles, Germany is extremely anxious to declare herself neutral, but delays doing so owing to increasing doubts whether a proper Government still exists in Spain. Moreover it appears that Germany does not consider she has obtained satisfaction for the deaths of seven Germans killed in the Civil War.—Reuter.

FOUR MONTHS FOR SEDITION

Calcutta Labour Worker Convicted For Speech At Carters' Meeting

CALCUTTA, August 13.

Mr. Dayaram Beri, Labour worker, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today on charge of sedition for delivering a speech at the carters' meeting in north Calcutta on May 21.—United Press.

KING EDWARD AS SUNBATHER

BELGRADE, Aug. 13.

King Edward is spending his holiday cruising and sharing the activities of the Dalmatian peasants. His Majesty went for a swim followed by a long sunbath on the deserted beach, where a press photographer disguised as a fisherman succeeded in taking a number of photographs. The King was highly amused when he discovered the ruse.—Reuter.

I. C. S. OFFICER'S SAD END

Fatal Fall Into River While Boarding Launch

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

A message from Dacca says that Mr. N. R. Airavathan, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer of Manickgunj, while on tour slipped into the river Dhaleswari near a village when he attempted to board a Government launch from a country boat. The body is still untraced.

Mrs. Airavathan was an eye-witness to the tragedy.—United Press.

GERMAN 'PLANES FOR SPAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Twenty heavy German Junker bombers and five German pursuit 'planes, manned by German military pilots, arrived at the anti-Government headquarters in Seville, according to a message in the "New York Times" sent by a courier from Gibraltar.

The correspondent states that he personally saw some of the New German 'planes. The pilots are not uniformed but a dispatch from the German Consulate privately admits that they are German military aviators.

German sources at Seville are quoted as saying that Germans will not fly the 'planes but instruct the Spaniads in their use.

Seven Italian Caproni bombers are also stated to nave arrived at Seville during the last few days.

"INCORRECT" REPORT

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

The Propaganda Ministry stated that they knew nothing about the reported arrival of the German 'planes in Seville, but they regard it as incorrect.

The ministry expressed the opinion that the statement of the German Consulate in Seville having admitted the pilots were German military airmen is baseless.

DISSOLUTION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS

MADRID, August 13.

President Azana has issued a decree for the dissolution of religious orders and courts of justice in the territory controlled by the insurgents.—Reuter.

RAJAJI DECISION SEQUEL

(continued from page 1)

that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar should be asked by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee to take charge and run the Congress machinery himself.

If he will not, adds Mr. Srinivasan, be persuaded, the only other person is Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who must be invited to take charge.—United Press.

AS SIMLA VIEWS IT

Regret In Congress Circles

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 13.

Congress circles in Simla are deeply agitated over the resignation of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar from the Congress and the statement which he has issued to the press.

Mr. Satyamurti who is the head of the Congress Executive in Madras is already in telegraphic communication with Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pundit Jawaharlal, and will probably also address a communication to Dr. Rajan.

REGRET EVERYWHERE

There is general regret that Dr. Rajan who is a popular and respected member of the Congress Party in the Assembly should have been responsible for precipitating so serious a situation in the Congress.

Mr. Satyamurti informed me that he has called a meeting of the Tamil Nad Congress Executive on the 26th instant, when the whole question will be thoroughly discussed, and suitable action will be taken. He is personally proceeding to Madras after attending the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay.

From the talks with Congress members in the Assembly and other leaders present in Simla, I gather that every effort will be made to bring back Mr. Rajagopalachari to Congress politics. As he is generally looked forward as the next year's President of the Congress and his leadership is regarded essential—specially for the Southern Presidency. At this critical juncture when provincial elections are impending, his retirement is considered, unthinkable.

One friend assures me that none who has followed Dr. Rajan's career for the last two decades, his intimate association with Mr. Rajagopalachariar and his long record of service and sacrifice in the cause of the Congress can think for a moment that he will persist in a course of conduct, disruptive of Congress solidarity.

NO GROUND FOR RETIREMENT

At the same time, it is felt that Rajagopalachari need not have taken the matter so much to heart, and could have at least waited till the meeting of the Congress Executive. Though the importance of discipline and loyalty to the Congress is fully recognised, it is urged that Mr. Rajagopalachari is hardly fair to the general body of Congressmen, when he says that Dr. Rajan's defection is nothing less than a signal for general indiscipline in the Congress ranks and refusal of loyalty whenever irksome.

They point out that sporadic instances of defection here and there, are no justification for a general stigma of this character—on the other hand, they serve to emphasise the remarkable strength of solidarity in Congress ranks taken as a whole.

Neither is it sufficient ground, they say for respected leaders to go into retirement, when it is everybody's duty to rally round the national organisation and strengthen it, with their influence and prestige.

APPEAL TO SRINIVAS IYENGAR

MADRAS, August 13.

Following Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resignation, an appeal signed by Mr. Shafee Mahomed, Mr. Chakkarai Chetty and others has been sent to the Press appealing to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to resume leadership.

The signatories believe that there must be a change of leadership and a sincere, dynamic and pervading leadership is necessary.

They cannot think of any person other than Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at this juncture, and implore him to take up the leadership at once.—A.P.

Satyamurty Wires To Gandhiji, Sardar And Rajen Babu

SIMLA, August 13.

Mr. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, has telegraphed to Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Vice-President thereof requesting her to obtain from Dr. Rajan and other Congress members of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, who disobeyed the Tamil Nadu Working Committee's resolution, putting up Mr. Thevar, M.L.C. as Congress candidate for the municipal chairmanship, an explanation of their disobedience and place the same before the meeting of the working Committee which is to meet at Madras on the 26th instant.

Mr. Satyamurti will attend this meeting with a view to taking disciplinary action against them.

He has also telegraphed to Gandhiji and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad as follows:—

"Sjt. Rajagopalachariar's retirement at this juncture is impossible. Tamil Nadu is taking all steps to vindicate Congress discipline. Pray persuade him to reconsider. Please reply."—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE

Mr S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:

"I am distressed beyond measure to hear that Dr. Rajan should have flouted the decision of the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee and proposed another candidate against the Congress candidate, Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar. I am still more distressed to learn that in spite of the Congress majority in the Council, Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar was defeated. This is an example of Congress indiscipline which must be investigated and those who are responsible be dealt with sternly.

"I am instructing and requesting the Vice-President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi to call upon Dr. Rajan and other Congress friends to explain their action in the matter. Their explanation and the facts of the case will be placed before a meeting of the Working Committee on August 26 at Madras, which I hope to attend. I merely now want to assure all Congress friends and fellow-workers that Congress discipline and prestige will be maintained whatever the consequences may be and whatever the personalities involved may be. I should like to make an appeal to Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar and other Congress friends to have some patience and full confidence that the Congress discipline will be maintained. This ought not to have happened but our loyalty to the Congress is tested only on these critical occasions. I, however, hope that in spite of this sad happening, Congressmen and women in the province will stand together and sweep everything before them."

INDISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS

"The Hindu" writes:—

The defeat of the official Congress candidate for the Trichinopoly Municipal Council Chairmanship reveals an unfortunate state of affairs in the working of the Congress machinery in this province. It is not the defeat itself but the circumstances of the defeat that are important. At the time of the election, a prominent member of the Congress Party springs a surprise by nominating another member among the Congress Councillors for the Presidentship and this latter is elected by a bare majority. A clear and flagrant breach of discipline thus occurs. Nor could it be pretended that the brief statement that Dr. Rajan felt impelled to make to the Council yesterday could, in any way, mitigate the damage that action such as his is bound to do to the morale of the organisation to which he owes allegiance and his political position. He had every right to advise the Tamil Nad Congress Committee to leave the Presidential election to local adjustment, having regard to the local situation. But having failed to convert the Committee, it was clearly his duty to obey its directions. It is not clear what the purpose of his references to the circumstances of his election to the Municipal Council was, unless it be to claim that he had earned the right to flout the Provincial Working Committee because, forsooth, it had already been defied by the local Committee. With due deference to Dr. Rajan, we must confess our amazement at the dictum that individuals in any well-ordered political organisation could defy the party authority and at the same time claim to have added to the prestige of the party. No organisation could hope to function for any length of time under such conditions. Far from his "not being justified in taking any other attitude than to oppose the order of the Working Committee

(Continued on Page 12.)

Reform Of Municipal Elections

Corporation Shelves Question Of Malpractices

There was great laughter in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday on the fate of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee's report on the municipal election reforms and prevention of malpractices therein.

Practically Shelved

After two days' discussions and with not less than nine amendments the question has been practically shelved 'sine die' as it has been sent back to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. As a matter of fact, the city-fathers find it very hard to effect any reform, unless it is forced upon them by the Government by Legislation.

On Thursday Mr. Mathradas Tricumji replying to the discussion, as Chairman of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, urged the House to effect reform in the present system of election where voters were brought in motor lorries like prisoners or animals to the polling booths and made to vote for certain candidates.

At the least, he urged the House to approve and adopt the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Mayor before putting the question to vote pointed out that there were nine amendments among which only one amendment, that of Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, was comprehensive as it meant to refer the report back to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Other amendments referred to issuing of slips, revision of rolls, polling booths, etc.. He, therefore, would treat each amendment separately and put them to vote but first he intimated that he would take the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman-Behram as it was a comprehensive one.

At this stage several councillors suggested that Sir J. B. Boman-Behram's amendment be put as a substantive proposition if passed, but the Mayor said he would take each amendment separately and if the House chose, they could throw them out.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram's amendment was then put to vote and declared carried by 28 votes against 20. All the amendments were then put to vote separately and were negatived by a large majority. The Mayor then put Sir J. B. Boman-Behram's amendment as a substantive proposition and to the laughter of all he declared it lost. A poll was demanded and resulted in 46 voting for it and 28 against it. The question will therefore go back to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee for report.

TAX ON VEHICLES

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai then moved the approval and adoption of the recommendation of the Standing Committee regarding revision of schedule pertaining to tax on vehicles and animals as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended the reduction of the wheel tax on bullock carts with pneumatic tyres to a nominal sum of Re. 1 per quarter. He was of opinion that the Municipality should do everything possible to encourage the use of such tyres and, were it not for the fact that complete exemption would involve legislation, he would recommend that bullock and hand carts with pneumatic tyres be completely exempted from wheel tax for at any rate a period of five years, the position being reviewed if necessary after the end of that period. The Government of Bombay had decided to exempt such carts from payment of tolls on all provincial roads with effect from 1st April, 1935. As for the financial aspect, the number of 2-wheeled bullock carts and hand-carts without rubber tyres at present taxed is 2,622 and 1,810 respectively and the revenue derived therefrom is Rs. 51,071-3-0 and Rs. 13,526-5-0. Wholesale conversion is however unlikely to take place quickly and he doubted whether the loss of revenue would be appreciable to begin with. And in any case, such loss will, once a large number of the carts have been fitted with rubber tyres, be more than covered by savings in road maintenance costs.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved that the report of the Standing Committee be recorded as he thought that the use of pneumatic tyres was encouraged for the benefit of foreign companies dealing in these goods. Besides he thought that the owners of the bullock carts which were in vogue for centuries would be ruined as they would have no trade.

Mr. M. N. Talpade agreed with the last speaker.

NARIMAN'S APPEAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman appealed to the House not to be guided by sentiments but by reason. By the use of pneumatic tyres, the bullocks' burden would be lessened and the wear and tear of the roads would be much less than at present.

The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried. The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

SABAWALA CONGRATULATED

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, congratulated Mr. A. P. Sabawala on his election to the Standing Committee in place of Mr. R. M. Bhatt, deceased. Mr. Sabawala, he said was a member of the Standing Committee but on account of his absence in England in March last was not re-elected.

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour and his daughter returned by the mail boat on Thursday.

Bangalore Science Institute

WHAT IS WRONG WITH IT

Irvine Committee's Findings

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Great interest is being attached to the outcome of the findings of the Irvine Committee which examined a number of witnesses in connection with the administration of the Indian Institute of Science, which is well-known as the Tata Institute. Educationists are freely discussing the recent happenings at the Institute as well as the report of the Second Quinquennial Reviewing Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India to review the work of the Institute during the last five years and submit their suggestions for further improvement.

It is public property to-day that there is something radically wrong in the working of the institute. It cannot be denied that a controversy has been raging. Though outwardly the controversy seems to be as to whether the Institute should be a purely Science Research Institute or an Industrial Research Laboratory, the real trouble seems to be the relationship of the Director of the Institute,—who happens to be that great Indian scientist, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkatraman—and the Heads of the different departments in the Institute. It is common knowledge that things have not been as they ought to be since Sir C. V. Raman took charge and several of the Professors—one of whom has been connected with the Institute for about 18 years,—resigned and left the Institute. Not only have the Irvine Committee referred to the relationships and stressed on the necessity of immediate changes, if the worst is to be prevented, but the Governing Council, under whose direction the Director is supposed to carry on his administration, has also been feeling the same way. It would appear that the Governing Council which considered the recommendations of the Irvine Committee, has not only approved but recommended the changes suggested by the Irvine Committee.

GOVT. BACKS REPORT?

The changes suggested by the Irvine Committee are stated to be such as would prevent the recent happenings at the Institute from recurring. It also provides for the smooth working of the Institute in the future, so that it might attain the position of pre-eminence in the World of Science, which seems to be the aim of all concerned with the Institute.

The changes suggested are two-fold. One refers to the administration of the Institute and the second refers to the development and research in applied Science side by side with pure science. While the Reviewing Committee and the Governing Council approve of the changes and feel that it is very essential that such changes should be effected at the earliest opportunity, Sir C. V. Raman feels that changes proposed by the Committee and approved by the Council were based on insufficient facts. But it is reliably understood that Government are in favour of the suggested changes.

Informed and disinterested circles believe that the Government of India will and should approve of most of the recommendations of the Irvine Committee. It is believed that the Government of India will in all probability try to bring these changes into force at an early date.

INFLUENCES AT WORK.

It would, however, appear that certain influences are at work to see that the Government of India does not pay much attention to the Report of the Irvine Committee. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Governing Council had, it would appear, recommended to the Government of India a list of eight persons, from among whom they might select the members of the Reviewing Committee. The Government refused to chose anyone from the list and selected persons of their own choice. Hence it is considered doubtful as to whether the efforts of certain persons towards neutralising the effects of the Report, would be successful. It is held that the Government who had appointed an Independent Committee were bound to accept their recommendations.

It is really distressing to know that there has been some trouble or the other since the retirement of Dr. Sir M. O. Forster from the Directorship of the Indian Institute of Science. It might be news to many that it was due to the fight put up by some of the members of the Governing Council that the Institute should have an eminent Indian as the Director, that Sir C. V. Raman was appointed to the post. All the facilities that were asked for by the present Director were approved of by the Governing Council. The present Director, who is nearing fifty years, is to continue as the Director till he is sixty, according to the contract. A new post was specially created and Sir C. V. Raman was allowed a personal assistant.

DUAL POSITION.

During the last twenty-five years of the Institute's existence, the Director who is in charge of the general administration, was not directly connected with any of the several departments of the Institute. In view of Sir C. V. Raman's eminent position in the world of science as a great physicist, he was made the head of the Physics Department which was newly created, according to the recommendations of the Pope and Sewell Committees.

The Governing Council have now come to realise, after three years' experience, that it was not correct to combine the two duties of Administrator and Head of a Department in one person. It is felt that Sir C. V. Raman, who is renowned for his research in physics, should be given full facilities to carry on research work in physics and be relieved of his work as the general Administrator.

NEED FOR OVERHAUL.

According to the findings of the Irvine Committee, it is found that since the advent of Sir C. V. Raman, all the Departments excepting that of physics were not getting the facilities for carrying on research as they used to before. It is being found that the expenses of the Physics Department had increased a great deal at the cost of the expenditure of other departments, particularly the Chemistry Department.

In the circumstances, it is considered necessary that a thorough overhaul should take place if all the departments should get the same facilities. It is recognised that Sir C. V. Raman is occupying the invidious position in view of his double capacity. Hence, it is suggested that he should continue as the Academic head of the Institute and the Direct Head of the Physics Department so that he could carry on research work in physics without being troubled with the administration of the Institute. It is further felt that for the proper administration of the Institute without any bias in favour of any particular department it is essential to have a Registrar who would carry on the administrative part of the work.

INTERNAL FRICTION

During the course of the enquiry many witnesses are stated to have informed the members of the Irvine Committee that in spite of the claim that the Institute had made great strides during the tenure of the present Director, there has been constant friction between the members of the Staff and the Director, which has created an unfortunate atmosphere in the Institute. The Committee was further informed that whatever might be the undeniable merits of the Director as a scientist, the fact remains that as an Administrator, he has hitherto proved a failure. The methods of the Director were unsound, and the Governing Council had enough evidence to prove it. The relations of the Director with some of his colleagues as well as members of the Council were most unhappy.

There has been a good deal of controversy regarding the real intentions of the Founder of the Institute (late Mr. J. N. Tata) in founding such an institution. The Pope Committee, in 1921, in their report, made the following observations regarding the intention of the Founder:—

"The founder of the Institute, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, desired to establish an Institute of Research; so far as our information goes, he introduced no limiting clauses in connection with his benefaction, but it is probably beyond dispute that he desired to build and endow an institution which would provide Indian students with such facilities for work and training and work as would enable India to compete on equal terms with other countries as a producer of new knowledge and that he wished his Institute to aid Indian students to serve India in science and technology. It cannot be doubted that under the conditions briefly stated above the objects which the founder had in mind will be best served by the provision of preliminary training in scientific methods and knowledge, supplementary to more elementary scientific education, for the purpose of preparing selected individuals for careers based upon original work in either pure science or technology."

AIMS OF FOUNDER.

The Sewell Committee which submitted its Report ten years later dealing with the above subject said:—

"We wish at the beginning of this Report to draw attention once again to the aims of the founder in endowing this Institute and while agreeing with the resolution of the Pope Committee that "it is most undesirable that activities of the Institute, in connection with teaching and research should be confined to matters which bear on the application of Science to Industry," we are of the opinion that in future more attention should be paid to those lines of research, that have or may have direct bearing on the existing industries in India or that might be expected to open up fresh industries at present undeveloped in this country. As stated in the Pope Committee's Report "it should be the duty of the staff and indeed, also of the members of the Governing Body, who possess scientific and technical experience to acquaint themselves with those needs of India, which can be served by pure or applied scientific research and make provision in so far as may be possible for the carrying out of such research in the Institute..... Every effort should be made to stimulate work of this kind (establishment of new industries)" for the purpose of developing the resources of India and for creating positions and careers for Indian students, who have received a sufficient scientific training."

(The next article from Our Special Correspondent will deal with the opinions of the Governing Council and the Director on the question of the intention of the Founder of the Institute and the Findings of the Irvine Committee. Other recommendations of the Irvine Committee will also be discussed).

INDIAN INTERESTS IN ZAZIBAR IN DANGER

(Continued From Page 14)

see and hear Mr. Bartlett before the publication of Mr. Bynder's Report.

It was for the Government of India, now, to protest to the Colonial Office against any further representation being made on behalf of the Zanzibar Whites.

Indians Panick-Stricken

Indians in Zanzibar were to-day panick-stricken. It would not satisfy them if the Viceroy added a para or two, to his speeches to the Indian legislatures once or twice a year. Zanzibar Indians wanted to know what action the Government of India had taken regarding the Land Alienation Decree and the repeal of the Clove Industry Laws.

From the experience he had gained in the last two years, Mr. Anantani was constrained to say, he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible for the Indians to get a proper hearing of their case either at the Colonial Office or at the India Office at the former on racial grounds and at the latter on tactical grounds. The only option left to him, while in London, was to try and convince the British commercial community of the suicidal effects of the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Zanzibar policy on British trade itself.

The result was, however seemingly insignificant on the basis of statistics at present, there was a definite diversion of British trade with Zanzibar to Madagascar, so much so that Mincing Lane in London and the British distillers had commenced buying cloves from Madagascar.

When the London Chamber of Commerce were convinced of this fact, they immediately took up the question with the Colonial Office and the result was to send Mr. Bynder to Zanzibar immediately, to investigate the matter.

Mr. Beharilal Anantani is proceeding to Simla this week-end to place before the Government of India all the facts and urge them to take some definite action immediately. He met the President and members of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay and explained to them the situation.

CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Final Test Match

(BY "SILLY-POINT")

To-morrow will see the commencement of the third and Final Test Match at Oval. As England has now gained an advantage over India by winning the first Test the final one will be played for three days only, so that India to save the "rubber" must win this match in the same length of time. How would India fare, many people ask me. I have but one answer to give and that is as long as Vizzy and Jones choose the side and the Maharaj Kumar leads, India has little chance or hope of winning the third Test and thus save the rubber. I have said it times without number that with the material present in England at present we could still produce a combination which would give England a fight worthy of her steel. Victory or defeat in cricket is more a matter of luck than pure merit. The team which makes the most of the chances fortune offers them win.

"SCORE BOARD AN ASS"

Hear what one of the most noted critics of England ("Cricketer") said in the "Manchester Guardian" on the result of the Second Test Match:—"We had seen enough in the match to remind us why cricket has become a game loved and revelled in the world over. The Indians, facing odds which would have sent most of our players into protective shells, gave one of the most beautiful and spirited and individual exhibitions of batsmanship seen at old Trafford for years; they opened the magic casements and let us see a light cast from their own land. They made the crowds happy, gave them hours to remember—and they were always losing! There ought to be some other way of reckoning quality in this the best and loviest of games; the score board is an ass."

INDIA'S BATTING

I wish I could reproduce the full report of the match in the columns of the "Chronicle" to give my readers a complete picture of the doings of the men on the field and their leader. It is so refreshingly genuine, clear and unbiased that it makes the Sewell Brand served out by Bori Bunder appear almost childish. Look at what "Cricketer" has to say about our batting:—"The Indian batting in this match has paid rare tribute to cricket's loveliness, its art and originality. We could understand how a Ranjitsinhji flowered from this field of play, here were the average talented products, and nearly all of them at some time or other enchanted us with a stroke not possible in the rational and prosaic range of Occidental Science."

MERCHANT'S MERIT

Now for a retort to Sewell's opinion of Merchant whom in a recent report he appeared to look as a second class batsman.—"Merchant is in method the Indians' good European; he would be easily England's opening batsman. He is a thoroughly organised player; he thinks out his strokes, does not perform them by instinct, he has brilliant thrusts all round the wicket, but he is master of them all, not slave to them, selecting quickly but wisely, never a creature of impulse. Here was international quality unmistakable, batsmanship good enough to lay the foundations of any English or Australian innings—and lay it not only soundly but with method wearing the dress of style."

FIELDING BLEMISHES

It is not all praise that this critic has showered on the tourists. There are sharp and pointed criticisms about their bad play as well. "The fielding of India," he remarks, "was eager; three men occasionally pursued the same hit. The principle of division of labour has been better worked out in this country." It is needless for me to point out that the placing of the field had much more to do with this apparent over-activity on the part of the fielders than their actual disinclination to conserve their energy for a worthier purpose. Vizzy is a master in the art of arranging the field, don't you know? But "Cricketer" pays a just mead of tribute to C. K. Nayudu in this respect. "He arranged the field by means of the deliberate and graceful waves of the arm of the conjurer showing us that his sleeves concealed absolutely nothing."

BOWLERS HELPLESS

As for bowling the same writer opines, "The Indian attack, though seldom difficult, was steady. Nissar and Amar Singh, like Allen and Gover, needed a wicket much faster; Amar Singh swings the ball rather too frequently past the leg-stump and does not appear to bowl the one that runs the other way. C. S. Nayudu did intelligent work with off spinners and an occasional "googly," but it seemed a mistake to keep on for a long time the two Nayudus both turning the ball at much the same pace into the bat. Jahangir Khan, who swings the new ball away, was not asked to bowl until England's score was 103.

A NEW RECORD

Here is a record we have failed to notice. "The great stand between Merchant and Mushtaq Ali (in the second innings) was broken at 203. Mustaq Ali drove straight and freely, the ball hung a little, and Robins held a return catch with the alacrity of a man who knows how to count his blessings one by one. It was an accident. Merchant and Mushtaq Ali had the honour of achieving the only first wicket stand of 200 in a Test Match against England played in this country." Shabash, the M's."

66 IN 30 MINUTES

While mentioning the above record I am tempted to note here a terrific hitting performance put on by Amar Singh while playing in the Lancashire League at Rishton in the mail week. 66 not out in half an hour and it included 14 boundaries! It must have been a sight worthy of the gods to see and enjoy. And this batsman Vizzy thinks fit to be sent in No 3! Can ignorance of tactics go further than this?

INDIA'S CHANCES

England has chosen the next Test Team only from those who have been selected for the Australian tour. It is hardly necessary for me to say that this team is much stronger than the previous ones as it includes Voce, the Nott's Express, who along with Larwood had become the target of attack during Bodyline bowling controversy. And Leyland is back again in his post. So India's job become more difficult than before.

We do not yet know what the composition of the Indian team will be. Sewell is as usual doing a little propaganda for somebody or other for inclusion. I might suggest the strongest eleven out of the material available there. But of what use, with Vizzy at the head to mishandle the team in every direction?

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURES

Suburban Parliamentary Committee Calls For Applications

The Maharastra Provincial Parliamentary Committee has fixed the 31st of this month as the last date on which the applications from candidates intending to stand for the ensuing elections on the Congress ticket must reach their office at 291, Shaniwar Peth Poona. The applications should be sent directly by registered post along with the pledge and a sum of Rs. 50 as settled by the All-India Parliamentary Board. The pledge forms can be obtained from the office of the Suburban Committee at the Upnagar Chhavani, Vile Parle or the Illa Printing in the Raja Bahadur Compound, Fort, Bombay.

CONSENT ORDER IN DIVORCE CASE

The Chief Justice at the High Court heard the petition filed by Mrinalini Chandubhai Banker claiming divorce from her husband Chandubhai Hiralal Banker.

The parties were married under the Special Marriages Act. The present petition was under the Indian Divorce Act.

When the petition came up for hearing, the parties came to a settlement and his Lordship passed a consent order.

Under the terms of the settlement, the petition was dismissed, both parties agreeing to withdraw their allegations against each other. They also agreed to live together on certain conditions specified in the deed of settlement.

United Front Against Railway "Axe"

The Secretary, United Front Committee against Railway Retrenchment, writes:—

A meeting of the United Front Committee against Railway Retrenchment will be held to-day (Friday) August 14, at 8-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to make the final arrangements for the united front demonstration on August 23, 1936, and to consider the letter of the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The following organizations are requested to send their full quota of representatives:

G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union,
New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union,
B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union,
B. B. and C. I. Employees' Union (Red Flag).
Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.
All-India Trades' Union Congress (Bombay Provincial Committee),
National Trades Union Federation (Bombay (Provincial Committee),
Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Burma Chamber's Nominee To Council Of State

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Thomas Cormack has been nominated by the Burma Chamber of Commerce constituency to represent them in the Council of State vice Mr. W. T. McIntyre, resigned. Mr. Cormack is the only nominee.—A. P.

"Kaiser-i-Hind" Defamation Case

The case in which Mr. B. F. Bharucha, a Parsi Social Worker, and Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, editor, printer and publisher of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly, are charged with defamation by Mr. F. K. Dadachanji was heard before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Dadachanji, continuing his evidence, stated that the two pseudonyms, "Chalni Rupya" and "Kaldar Rupya" were those of Mr. Hirjibehdin, the editor. He alleged that the articles and the pseudonyms were defamatory.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, for defence, said that the prosecution had to prove that the articles sought to be tendered as exhibits were defamatory. He, therefore, objected to the articles going in.

After some discussion, the objection was upheld by the Magistrate.

The case was adjourned to September 1.

A New Marathi Weekly Journal

Mr. H. V. Desai has filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a new Marathi Weekly journal, to be named "Samaj", which will be published from September under the editorship of Mr. B. V. Varerkar, the well-known playwright and novelist of Maharashtra.

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

The Place Of Radio Communication In Air Transport

Wireless Is Indispensable To The Pilot For Ascertaining His Position And The Weather

By RUSI MISTRY

It is now becoming universally accepted that the progress of aviation, both military and civil, has to depend much upon the progress made in organizing and perfecting of radio transmitting and receiving system. The rapid and continuous progress made in the reliability and range of modern aircraft has necessitated the development of an efficient system of aircraft radio communication. Realizing the potentialities of this new means of travel, several large manufacturers of radio equipment have devoted some of their resources to the study and perfection of such a system, under the direction, and with the co-operation of several large air transport companies. As a result of several years of experience it has been proved that the success, efficiency and regularity of air service depends on a rapid means of communication. This applies not only to communication between terminal and intermediate airports, but also to communication between isolated stations established solely for weather service or direction-finding stations and between aeroplanes in flight and with ground stations situated on airports.

VITAL SERVICE.

In almost any weather now air transport 'planes arrive and depart to a pre-determined schedule, although the routes are in some cases as much as 8,000 miles in length and pass over widely divergent types of country in which are encountered almost every conceivable climatic condition. How is this regularity maintained? Even the most experienced pilot will say that without the guiding aid of wireless, no matter what other navigational aids are provided, it would be practically impossible to fly, day in and day out, through all kinds of weather, in all manner of climates and countries. It can quite truly be claimed that the development of wireless telephony and telegraphy has made possible the modern air-mail services.

To-day, on air-lines throughout the world, all aircraft which operate to regular schedules are equipped with wireless. They are not only able to receive messages from the ground, but also to send messages to ground stations, and even to talk with one another although they may be flying hundreds of miles apart. In addition to the ordinary facility of talking and communicating with ground stations the pilot of the air-liner has at his command another and most important facility—Directional Wireless or Direction Finding. No matter on what section of a regular air route a pilot may be flying nowadays, he is able, at any moment, to call up some ground station and obtain information which will help him on his way.

ASCERTAINING THE 'PLANE'S POSITION.

One of the prime uses of radio for aircraft is the possibility it affords of ascertaining the exact position of an aircraft at instant during flight. While the ordinary methods of navigation can be used with a reasonable amount of success in the air, certain conditions of weather may be encountered where these methods may not only become almost totally useless but actually misleading and in some cases dangerous. For instance, suppose an aeroplane is flying in bad weather and is suddenly surrounded by thick fog which can neither be flown over nor under. It is evident that the ordinary methods of flying by visual observations on land marks by day and beacons by night immediately become useless and reference has to be to the compass or dead reckoning. The aircraft compass, as is well-known, is liable to be misleading since under certain conditions it begins to swing, due to the yawing of aircraft and owing to the lag due to mechanical inertia. The pilot may over-compensate until the compass card actually begins to spin. A turn and bank indicator helps here, but no other method of navigation will enable the pilot to determine his exact position except by wireless direction finding. Otherwise, if there is a wind causing a drift, or an error on the compass, the aeroplane may become many miles off its course, without the pilot having any indication of the error. If the fog belt extends for many miles over the course, it is quite evident that the pilot may easily become totally lost under such conditions.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

It is universally recognised and admitted that the success in maintenance of schedules and safety in operations will depend on the weather. To handle this particular problem adequately requires a thoroughly reliable metereological service, including metereological officers with their equipment both at airports and important topographical points throughout the country over which the aircraft operates. On routes where traffic is heavy, ground wireless stations regularly broadcast to all aircrafts in flight, weather reports giving the actual weather at the moment along the route. These reports contain information, not only of the strength and speed of the wind at ground level, but also of the winds which may be encountered at different heights. It is actually possible by the use of this reports, for a pilot who finds that the ground is impeding his progress, to choose a height where he will find a wind which actually helps him on his journey. In addition, the weather report will tell him the actual visibility at various points along his route and also the height of the lowest clouds above the ground.

A further service performed by ordinary wireless communication is to give warning of presence of other aircraft in the immediate vicinity, when an air-liner is flying in conditions of bad visibility or actually in clouds. Two air-liners may be approaching one another; flying in thick clouds which produce a condition similar to that of dense fog and should their pilots be ignorant of each other's movement, they may quite conceivably be involved in collision. But being able to communicate with one another or with the ground station, they can be warned of each other's presence and arrange to fly at different heights, thus eliminating all danger of collision.

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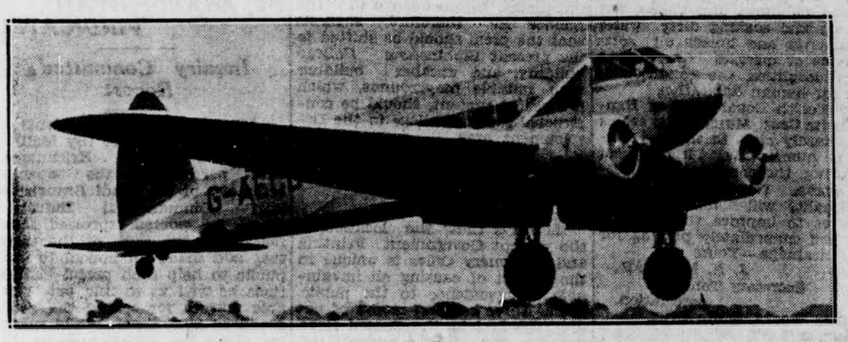

One of the very latest aeroplanes in use on some of the important Air-lines. Note the commodious passenger saloon.

Ballooning As A Sport

Big Race To Start From Warsaw This Year

While the first flight was made by man in a balloon 152 years ago in France, the airplane as a means of flight is much older in the minds and plans of man than the airship. History indicates that philosophers 2,000 years ago were attempting to solve the mystery of flight with wings.

The Montgolfier brothers, experimenting with a hot-air-filled silken bag, built the first workable balloon, soon to be followed by one of paper in which the Frenchman de Rozier made a four-minute flight in Paris.

Balloon racing however on an international scale, started thirty years ago for the James Gordon Bennett Trophy under the auspices of the Aero Club of France. That first trophy finallly became the permanent possession of Belgium in 1924, when Lieutenant Ernest de Muyter brought his racing balloon to earth near St. Abbs, Berwickshire, Scotland, on June 17 after a stormy voyage of 444 miles from Brussels, Belgium promptly put up another trophy named after the first one.

CONDITIONS OF RACE.

To win it permanently a nation had to be represented for three consecutive years by a winning team. A start was made for this trophy by W. T. Van Orman of the Goodyear Company in 1926, but twenty years before the race had been won by an American, Lieutenant, now Brig, Gen., Frank P. Lahm, of the Air Corps, Lahm, in a field of fifteen, flew from Paris to Flying Dales, England, 410 miles to win the first leg on the trophy which eighteen years later de Muyter was to take for the third time.

In those early days of the international race one of the greatest flight in balloon history was made by A. R. Hawley and Augustus Post of New York.

The most disastrous race in the history of the Bennett contests was flown from Belgium in September, 1933, when the balloons took off during a heavy rainstorm. Five pilots were killed and five more were seriously wounded. The United States Army pilot, Lieutenant Robert Olmstead, and his aide, Lieutenant John W. Shoptaw were killed over Holland when their balloon was struck by lightning.

Five years later came another disastrous race, the national contest for the P. W. Litchfield trophy held to pick representatives for the international race. It was lightning and storm again which caused trouble.

The adventure of these daring aeronauts are as varied as they are many. To summarize briefly, Major William J. Kepner clinched the second Bennett Cup after previous wins by Van Orman and E. J. Hill, in 1928. Van Orman won two legs on the third cup, and Lieut. Com. T. G. W. Settle of the navy won it permanently for the United States in a flight from Basle., Switzerland, to a landing in Lithuania.

The Poles won the fourth cup last year, and the big race will start from Warsaw on Aug. 30 this year.

Breakfast At Jamshedpur, Lunch In Bombay

Travelling by air is the cleanest and quickest mode of transport that man has yet devised. The relic of olden days when flying was hazardous appears to be dead and gone. The system of control and the precautions now taken are so efficient that accidents seldom happen except through agencies over which man has no control. The process of manufacture from the design of the engine and aircraft to the assembly of the engine and aircraft is supervised by the most efficient and competent persons available in the field. Every part has a high factor of safety. Not only this but before a machine can take the air additional rigorous tests are made by Government authorities so as to ensure perfect safety of the machine. The pilots and engineers connected with flying have also to undergo several difficult tests. Structurally the aircraft is strong enough to withstand strains which it would never be called upon to bear.

TATA MACHINE.

Our Company has just bought a Leopard Moth aeroplane manufactured by the De Havilland Aircraft Company of England. It is a single-engined high-wing monoplane expressly designed to carry three passengers including the pilot and has an ample load-carrying capacity for all practical purposes. Its many refinements and fittings, all tending towards physical comfort, have been so designed that it can be used for long and extensive travel. In the luggage space behind the passenger's seat there is even a strap for securing a bag of golf-clubs. Therefore you can go to Ranchi from Jamshedpur and start golf within 35 minutes of your departure from Jamshedpur. Normally it would take over 8 hours by train or 5 hours by car to do so. The first public appearance of the Leopard Moth was in the King's Cup Air Race in 1933 which it won, being piloted by its designer, Captain G. De Havilland.

This Moth has wings which can be folded back. The span with wings extended is 37'—6", with wings folded 12'—10" and its overall height is 8'—9". It can therefore be housed in a large garage. The Engine fitted is a 130 H. P. Gipsy Major, 4 cylinder air-cooled straight engine manufactured by the De Havilland Company. The Aeroplane has a maximum speed of 140 miles per hour, a cruising speed of 120 miles per hour and stalling speed of about 40-50 miles per hour. The stalling speed is defined as the speed at which the machine ceases to have any "lift".

With the progressive research on aeronautics and flights to the stratosphere we might, if we live long enough, some day spend our week-ends in Europe and be back to work on Monday again as fit as ever. It might have seemed weird years ago to be able to have breakfast at Jamshedpur and lunch at Bombay, but actual facts now show that it is an achievable fact, as our General Manager, Mr. Ghandy, has found in his last two visits to Bombay on our new "Leopard Moth."

—"TISCO" Review.

Germany's New Air-Port

It Will Be Base For Zeppelin Service

The new Rhine-Main airport is ideally situated geographically. It lies at the intersection of two of Germany's new motor roads, where the main North-South road crosses the main East-West road, at a point 360 feet above sea-level, making it easily accessible for the airships. Also Frankfort is one of the most important railway junctions in Germany, and lies on the trans-continental waterway which links the North Sea with the Black Sea by way of the Rhine and the Danube.

Here in future will be the base for the trans-atlantic Zeppelin passenger service. Friendrichshafen will remain the headquarters for the construction of airships, and in the shops there work has already begun on the sister ship of the "Hindenburg," the L.Z. 130.

ENORMOUS HANGAR.

The new airship base, 1920 acres in extent, lies to the south of Frankfort, The first thing one notices about it is the enormous hangar at the southern side. The biggest hangar in the world, 900 feet long by 170 feet in height and width, this houses the now fa-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5.)

W. I. A. A. Notes

The Problem Of The Mahableshwar Toll

Proper Place To Ventilate Grievances ... Driver To Fit Uniform! ... The Pan Lane Blind Corner

In connection with the Mahableshwar Toll, the Association has been accused of neglecting the interests of its members in an attempt to help, rather than to fight, Government; and in view of these accusations the Committee have decided to explain publicly just how matters stand.

Immediately the toll began to be collected its legality was questioned, and in reply to the letter addressed to them, Government said that the matter was receiving attention, but that time must elapse before a decision was arrived at, as it was a complicated affair.

After an interval the matter was again taken up, this time personally by the President and one of the Vice-Presidents, who made a special journey to Poona to interview a responsible official. The Association said quite frankly that if Government could not find a solution to the problem the necessity for instituting a test case might arise, but only as a last resort.

Government replied that, while appreciating the Association's point of view, the Mahableshwar authorities needed the money for public services, and that if the supply was suddenly cut short the necessity for levying some other tax to make up the deficiency would arise. To eliminate this possibility and to find an avenue that would ease the situation for motorists was Government's earnest desire, and an early announcement was pending.

With this promise the Association's representatives were for the moment satisfied, and as the announcement is expected within a month from date, further consideration of the question has been deferred till that time.

The Committee, it might here be stated with advantage to all, have a definite policy in regard to their relations with Government, and they have no intention, now or ever, of undertaking costly test litigation, so long as there remains a possibility of settling official differences in a reasonable time by friendly methods.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

The Association has recently received intimation that one or two people, who have been dissatisfied in a small way with the service rendered to them, have, instead of complaining to the Committee who are in a position to help them, aired their grievances to the public at large. The public at large have enough grievances of their own and are not interested in those of others, but the Committee and the Secretary are, and the surest, quickest method of obtaining redress is to apply to them. It is not possible always to please everybody, but it is at least possible always to try to do so. Therefore those members who consider that they have not been properly served should make their complaints to those who are in a position to help them, and if any imagine that complaints made to the executive will be quietly shelved, they are wrong. That sort of thing is simply not done.....at least, not in the W.I.A.A.

UNIQUE SERVICE.

Here is just one instance of service rendered under difficult conditions. A member wanted a driver. He wrote saying: "I want a driver, please, and will you have some mer. ready for me to interview to-morrow at five o'clock." Eight men were paraded for his inspection, but he refused to have any of them *because they did not fit his uniform*! Then he showed the uniform, and next day a driver was found to suit his requirements.

PAN LANE CONTROVERSY.

As was bound to happen, the Pan Lane Blind Corner Controversy came up for consideration by the Committee, and a course of

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5.)

Bears'
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES
There is only one reason for the great popularity of "Honeydew" and that is REAL TOBACCO VALUE OF CONSISTENT QUALITY. Many of your friends have been smoking "Honeydew" for years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.
BEARS'
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES
PUSH THIS END
10 CIGARETTES
2½ annas per packet of 10

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Baroda Praja Mandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to do us the favour of publishing in your paper—the letter written by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta explaining some misunderstanding in the interview published in your issue of the 2nd instant.

I requested him to clear the misunderstanding which he has been kind enough to do.—Yours, etc.,

C. J. SUTARIA,
Secretary, Praja Mandal,
Baroda, August 12.

Pratap Gunj,
Baroda, 5th August 1936.

My dear Sutaria,

On my return from Bombay you informed me that there was some misunderstanding in connection with my interview which appeared in "The Chronicle" on the 2nd instant.

After mentioning the settlement arrived at viz., that the Prajamandal should carry out the economic enquiry at the taluka towns I said that "this settlement would not prevent the members of the Prajamandal from going into the Villages" to collect people, hold meetings etc. If this sentence has caused any misapprehension, I have no hesitation in saying that it obviously refers to the usual activities of the Prajamandal and not to the contemplated economic enquiry. You will notice that I have used the words "other matters" which would clear out my meaning.

Had this sentence been printed in a separate para this misunderstanding would not have arisen.

Then with regard to the "written statement" the headlines in the "Chronicle" may be responsible to some extent for creating a misunderstanding; but you know very well that the headlines are editorial and not mine. By "written statement" I meant an understanding or agreement, the terms of which are clear to both to the Prajamandal and to the officials, and both know what is to be done. An "agreed communique" refers to the same sort of an understanding.

I hope and trust that this explanation will suffice to remove all doubts.

Yours Sincerely,
Sumant B. Mehta.

Insanitary Conditions At Santacruz

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the time of amalgamation of Santa Cruz with the Bandra Municipality, huge protests of the residents were softened by promises like introducing drainage in Santa Cruz and such other hollow talks which are unfulfilled uptil now. Months and years have passed and no talk of drainage is heard now.

The conditions at Santa Cruz are most insanitary. Even around palatial buildings and blocks, the stinking and soaking dirty water accumulates and breeds all sorts of germs of diseases. In fact in several localities, the condition is unfit for human habitation.

The Health Department of Bandra-Santa Cruz Municipality seems to be hardly alive to these dangers to human life. Instead of improving, the conditions are getting worse. I trust, the Bandra Municipality will take prompt measures to improve the conditions and immediately provide for pucca drainage.—Yours etc.,

J. N. MANKAR,
Secretary Tenants Association.

Poddar Blocks, Santa Cruz.
Aug. 8.

Medical Examination Of Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Registrar of the Bombay University has submitted a report of the medical examination of students of the different colleges of the Bombay Presidency. The weak physique can be improved by regular exercises either at home or at gymnasium, but to save and safeguard the weak eyesights, it is absolutely necessary to make inquiries about the situation of class room, and its lighting arrangement all the year round. Besides the body, printed and small type text-books and their copious notes are the greatest causes of ruining the eyesight of students. The right way and wrong way of reading while sitting, standing or lying require to be brought home to the students by putting big charts in class rooms, hostels and their homes. If glasses are bare necessities no time should be lost in making suitable arrangements by the college for the students to get same in time.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. MODI.

Saved at last by Alembic's
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
Increases
BLOOD, STRENGTH & VITALITY
THE MOST POWERFUL TONIC RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS
Available Everywhere
The ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD.
BOMBAY ... BARODA ... MADRAS

GRAND OPENING

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRIDAY, the 14th AUGUST at 10-30 P. M. TO-DAY

at

Minerva

(Lamington Road)

HIS EXCELLENCY ABDUR REHMAN KHAN

Royal Consul for Afghanistan has kindly consented to perform the OPENING CEREMONY of

MINERVA FILM COMPANY'S

Great URDU MUSICAL Picture

Saed-e-Havas

Adapted from Shakespeare's great Drama "KING JOHN."

TO-NIGHT AT MINERVA

SOHRAB MODY

who played the thrilling role of "Hamlet" in "Khoon-ka-Khoon" will thrill you with his "Qazal" in the Great Picture

SHAMA (of Delhi)

S. G. ANJUM (of N. W. F. P.)

CHANDRAKUMAR (Child-Prodigy) in supporting cast

The LEOPARD and KATHAKALI Dances

BEWITCHING MUSIC SPICY DIALOGUES

A Pleasing Mixture of Grandeur of Stage and Excellence of Cine-craft.

MINERVA FILM COMPANY'S

SAED-E-HAVAS

at

Minerva

ONLY ONE SHOW TO-NIGHT AT 10-30 P. M.

FAIL NOT TO MAKE BEST OF THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

ELECTORAL ROLLS AND VOTERS

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Those Who Have Not Been Registered

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement to the press:

The Provincial statutory rolls of voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly are now published and it is the duty of every one who is eligible to be a voter to see that his or her name is duly entered in the roll. The copies of the statutory rolls have been kept in the offices of all Ward Committees. Citizens are hereby requested to go to the nearest Ward Office and find out whether their names are on the roll or not.

Any elector (voter) who objects to any entry in the electoral roll or any person claiming to be entered as a voter in the electoral roll should lodge the claim or objection to the Revising Authority (namely, The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, for the City of Bombay and The Subordinate Judge, Andheri, for the Suburban District) before the 21st of August. The forms of application are printed by the B.P.C.C. and these can be had from the office of any of the Ward Committees in the City of Bombay.

We once again earnestly appeal to the citizens not to lose this last opportunity of getting themselves enrolled if they have not already done so.

TWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 14.)

may be "brightened" and their labour sweetened by the spread of education with all that follows in its train a higher thought of comfort and of health. It is through Education my wish would be fulfilled."

I say and repeat that the need is to brighten Bombay Citizens, if we are to make progress and for this the need is of Civic Education, which stresses more to the duties of citizens than their rights.

A QUERY

Before I conclude, I will ask your contributors, especially such of them as are Corporators, whether, when they had gone out of Bombay to any city in India and returned here, they had not remembered Bombay Municipality, and found it better than that of any other city. If so, when they criticise the Bombay Municipality, will they remember this? I do not wish to state that there is no room in the Municipality for improvement but there is no doubt that it is doing its best as stated above. I also find so many of your contributors have asked for so many various things to make Bombay "Brighter,"—each from his own point of view,—but none has suggested that to carry them out there should be increase in taxation. All want their pet ideas to be put into execution within the present scale of taxation. If this is possible every city in the world would be a fairy-land but is this possible without spending money? I await "bright" reply to this query with interest.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

"Unique In Inconvenience"

Suggestion

"M", points out that 'the location of the present Government Printing and Stationery Office is unique in respect of causing all imaginable inconvenience to the public? He therefore, suggests that the press should be shifted to the present Elphinstone College building, and another building with suitable playgrounds, which it lacks at present, should be constructed for the college in the Development area.

Location Of Government Printing & Stationery Office

"M" says that the location of the present Government Printing and Stationery Office is unique in the respect of causing all imaginable inconvenience to the public. It has three baffling modes of access, the first by the Charni Road Railway station over-bridge, the second by the Chaupati level crossing over-bridge and third by a detour of Queen's Road, Mathew Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Sandhurst Road and Chaupati Sea Face!

He suggests that the present building in which the Elphinstone College is located is noisy and without a play-ground. A new college building with a play-ground might be erected on one of the Development department sites and the present college building utilized for the Printing and Stationery office. It will thus, he says, be conveniently located for the public and will have the additional advantage of being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Secretariat and the Record Office of the Bombay Government.

That 'Infection'!

J. N. MANKAR, makes various suggestions regarding 'the stud-bull infection which has spread into the suburbs,' among them being, that building bye-laws in the area should make provision for allowing cow-sheds, that special place be allotted for dairies with proper sanitary conveniences, and that cows registered for breeding through select stud bulls and their progeny should not be sold for slaughter.

Puzzle

K. RAGHUNATH RAO refers to the puzzle caused in the public mind due to the two different dates given in the Panchangas for the celebration of the Ganpati festival. He, therefore, requests, learned people to enlighten him upon the correct date of observance.

Civic Complaint

A RESIDENT of Lohar Street locality requests the authorities to remove the toddy and liquor shops from that area, as they are a source of great annoyance to people who stay there.

IN AID OF STRICKEN FARMERS

Poet Meghani's Songs Recital

Mr. Indulal Yajnik writes:—

In view of the rapidly worsening conditions of peasantry in all areas a small "ad hoc" committee of Messrs. Sita Ram Sharma, ("Hindustan Praja-Mitra"), Samaldas Gandhi ("Janmabhumi") Chhelshanker Vyas ("Samachar Weekly") Ravibhai Mehta ("Praja Mitra Kesari"), and Indulal Yajnik has been formed to devise ways and means for giving relief to peasantry.

As a first step in the direction Poet Meghani has agreed to give a recital of his songs—specially those relating to peasant and village life at 8-30 P.M. on Sunday, August 23rd, at Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge).

The first meeting of the relief committee was held on Wednesday evening when it was decided to price all tickets at the uniform rate of Re 1.

All friends willing to help the sale of tickets are requested to communicate to the Secretary Mr. Indulal Yajnik at the Hindustan Office, 21, Dalal Street Fort, Bombay.

Indian News From Here And There

PT. ANANDPRIYAJI VINDICATED

Inquiry Committee's Report

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA (By Mail).

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, performing the opening ceremony of the Wadi Branch of Shri Chimanabhai Industrial Home for women, expressed satisfaction at the work of the institute and made an appeal to the public to help such useful institutions as well as to find out suitable market for selling the goods produced by them. While speaking about the donation of Rs. 151 offered by Mr. Bhailal D. Amin in the name of his wife Shrimati Chanchalben Bhailalbai, the Dewan urged all to copy this example.

Mr. Natwarlal Sheth traced the history of the institution.

PT. ANANDPRIYAJI VINDICATED

The committee, appointed under the presidentship of Mr. Durlabhji Desai to inquire into certain allegations of Pandit Anandpriyaji of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya has submitted its report. It is learnt that Pandit Anandpriyaji is acquitted by the Committee. Other two members of the Committee were Messrs Ghisulal and Waman Mukadam.

KRISHNA JAYANTI

Krishna Jayanti was celebrated by Hindu Mahamandal, Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya and various other institutions. Several discourses were held on the life of Lord Krishna. Processions were also a feature of the programme. The Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya had an attractive programme of music girbas arrow drill, etc. etc.

P. W. D. OFFICER JAILED

Mr. Trimbak Balkrishna Raje of Public Works Department has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each case for presenting fictitious rates regarding insurance of building in three cases and fined in all Rs. 150 in default six months more. It has also been decided that he should not be taken up in any State service.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATE

Mr. Govindlal's Election Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHULIA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, the Congress candidate for the Council of State, arrived here on the 6th inst. He met his voters and was entertained to a "Pan-supari" by the local merchants. Later in the evening an "At Home", was given at the Cumine Club which was attended by the local gentry. Seth Gulabchand introduced Mr. Govindlal to the audience in a short speech, and eulogised his services to the country.

Mr. Govindlal said that he had first visited this city in 1933 when he was called upon to preside over the Dhulia session of the Maharastra Chamber of Commerce. He had now come to Dhulia to get into personal touch with his voters, which gave him the opportunity of renewing his old acquaintances and forming new.

Proceeding Mr. Govindlal said that the general mass of voters in the Assembly and other elections had, by solidly voting for Congress candidates proved that they were alive to their responsibility to vote for the candidate of the best organised national party in the country. He was sure the upper class voters of the Council of State would give their serious consideration to the question whether they, too, should, in the interests of the country, concentrate their votes on him, the only Congress candidate. To vote for party candidate is to stand for organization, discipline, principles and programme. On the other hand, to vote for individual and politically unrelated candidates was to support negation of these essential virtues in political life. If they voted only for party candidates the prospective candidates in future would realise that the voters are no longer prepared to dole out their votes as a mere personal favour, but desire that they should accept the discipline of some political party or other.

Trouble At Muttra Election Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)
MUTTRA, Aug. 11.

Blows were freely exchanged in a public meeting, which was addressed by Bhai Parmanand last evening in the Laxmi Dass Hall Muttra.

As soon as the president of the meeting allowed Mr. Gopal Pershad Chaturvedi, to introduce Bhaiji to the audience, a youngman rose and passed certain personal remarks against the speaker. The youngman was interrupted by a Mukhtar in such a way that it led to abusing which followed exchange of blows to such an extent that there was a confusion in the meeting for nearly fifteen minutes as certain other persons had also joined the scuffle.

It was with great difficulty that order was resorted and Bhaiji commenced his speech on the coming election campaign.

Sardar Patel Invited

HUBLI GANESH MANDAL MEETING

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, (By Mail)

The annual general meeting of the Hubli Ganesh Mandal was held last evening in the Vidyaranya Library Hall. Mr. Ramarao Desai presided. Annual Report and statements of accounts submitted by the Hon. Secretaries were adopted. Office bearers for the next year were appointed. Mr. Natharao Gokhale was elected president and Messrs Saraf and Kardekar Secretaries.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's reply to the Mandal's invitation was read out in the meeting by the president. It was unanimously resolved that the Sardarsaheb should be reminded of the Mandal's invitation at the end of this month and urged to accept it.

The president was also requested to send Mandal's invitation to Divan Bahadur Lathe and Mr. Kollur Subrao to visit the Mandal during the festivals. The subject of enlisting and encouraging hopeful Mela batches was also discussed.

RECEPTION TO HUNGER-MARCHERS

Madras Socialists Form Committee

MADRAS, (By Mail)

A meeting of the representatives of the organizations interested in welcoming the hunger-marchers to Madras was held yesterday at the office of the Congress Socialist Party, Madras.

A committee consisting of Messrs. P. Manikyam, P. Rama Murthi, Arunachalam, M. Ganapathi, K. Jaysingh Bhatia P. Sundarayya, and G. Rajamanner was formed with powers to co-opt representatives from other organizations in the city to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Srinivas Rao was elected secretary of the Committee.

The committee was authorised to collect funds in aid of the jatha.—United Press.

One of the first things children should be taught is—not just to brush their teeth but to Maclean them.

Macleans every day in childhood will mean sound, white teeth and firm healthy gums in later life.

Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste is kind to the delicate enamel of young teeth. It has special properties which gently dissolve stains instead of removing them by harsh friction. Then it whitens and polishes, leaving little teeth really clean, with no lurking place for the germs that start decay. And it's delicious and refreshing, too—another point young people like. No need to coax them to Maclean their teeth each day!

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

FURY
SENT AN INNOCENT MAN TO JAIL!
FURY
GOT INTO PEOPLE AND INCITED THEM TO MOB RULE!
FURY
DROVE THEM TO TAKING JUSTICE INTO THEIR OWN HANDS!
BUT—
FURY
WAS NOT GREAT ENOUGH TO CONQUER A YOUNG COUPLE'S LOVE!
FURY
WILL HOLD YOU SPELLBOUND WITH ACTION AND THRILLS!
SEE
FURY
STARRING
SYLVIA SPENCER
SIDNEY—TRACY
With Walter Abel, Bruce Cabot, Edward Ellis, Walter Brennan, in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's dramatic sensation of the year.
"FURY" The brutal injustice of a raging, lawless mob could not destroy the love in the hearts of this boy and girl. It's a dramatic thunderbolt!
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
CENTRAL
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD
OFF QUEEN'S ROAD
Plans Open. 'Phone 27787

Out of the Pages of the Ancient India
A Glorious Episode
Sati Sulochana
Featuring:—
Indubala, Gole, Godbole
Produced by—Godavari Cinetone of Nasik.
Full of Trick Scenes, Moving Situations.
Wellington CINEMA Dhobi Talao
Daily Two Shows 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Matinee at 3-30.

In WEAKNESS DEBILITY
ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup
Already 30.000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France)

COMPANIES LAW AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 6)

foot by means of the Articles of Association of their companies rightly construed in law a set of 'inter-socio' contracts binding the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if they respectively had been signed by each member pursuant to the provisions of Section 21 of the Act, although no consent or no signature is asked for or obtained from them individually or collectively to such 'inter-socio' contracts.

Directors' Power Abuse

The system of limited liability Companies leaves opportunities for abuse. Instances could be quoted 'ad infinitum' in which the Directors of joint stock companies have ruthlessly abused their large powers, particularly with regard to borrowing, and ruined the original shareholders, the founders of a Company. Subsequent issues of share capital by way of preference shares—cumulative or otherwise, or borrowed capital, by way of redeemable or irredeemable debentures or otherwise, are invariably made without the consent—express or otherwise,—and notwithstanding the protests of those whose interests are jeopardised by such issues. But it has not occurred to the Law Member of the Government of India that many of these abuses are largely due to there being no such clauses in the law governing joint stock companies as the following, namely:—

CLAUSE 90—The Directors shall have the management and superintendence of the affairs of the Company, and they may lawfully exercise all the powers of the Company, except as to such matters as are directed by this or the Special Act to be transacted by a general meeting of the company, but all the powers so to be exercised shall be exercised in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this and the Special Act; 'and the exercise of all such powers shall be subject also to the control and regulation of any general meeting specially convened for the purpose', but not so as to render invalid any act done by the directors prior to 'any Resolution' passed by such general meeting.' (The words in quotation marks are significant).

CLAUSE 91—Except as otherwise provided by the Special Act, the following powers of the company, (that is to say) the choice and removal of the directors—and the increasing or reducing of their number where authorised by the Special Act, the choice of auditors, the determination as to the remuneration of the directors, auditors, treasurer and secretary, the determination as to the amount of money to be borrowed on mortgage, the determination as to the augmentation of capital and the declaration of dividends, shall be exercised only at a General Meeting of the Company.

which appear in the English Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 and 9, Vic. C. 16)—an Act for consolidating in one Act certain provisions usually inserted in Acts with respect to the constitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature, prescribing strict and precise regulations binding the Companies, the directors and the shareholders, and thereby ensuring a uniform standard free from all inequities, for the conduct of their affairs and granting the much-needed statutory protection in that behalf.

So great was the importance attached in England to place restrictions on the borrowing powers of companies and its directors to prevent over-trading that the London Stock Exchange was empowered by its rules to refuse granting quotations to a company if the borrowing powers of the company and its directors were not restricted to a reasonable extent. Same importance is attached to this matter of vital importance to the shareholders by the Bombay Stock Exchange—a fact to which its Rule in that behalf approved by the Government of Bombay bears ample testimony. In the result no Company can ask for official quotation from the Bombay Stock Exchange unless its Articles place restrictions on the borrowing powers of the Company and its Directors.

It will be admitted on all hands that the necessity and urgency of tightening the law governing joint stock companies and freeing it from the fundamental defects to which attention has been called in this and the previous article, by enacting salutary clauses similar to the salutory clauses upon which reliance has been herein placed so as to make it impossible for the 'opportunists' to have 'any opportunity' which imperils the safety of other peoples' money and thereby ensuring a uniform standard, free from all inequities, for the conduct of their affairs and granting the shareholders the much-needed statutory protection in that behalf, can neither be avoided nor postponed.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT IS A "PAPER"?

Conviction Of Distributor Of Handbill Quashed

Everyone, from the Viceroy and the Governor downwards, could be said to have offended against the Press Act, by issuing invitations notices to dinners and clubs without disclosing the names of the Printer, Publisher and the Press, if the Government's contention was accepted, observed the Chief Justice at the High Court on Thursday, in quashing the sentence passed on Dattatraya M. Bidkar, by the First-Class Magistrate of Satara.

The accused was convicted under Section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books Act. for having distributed a handbill issued by the Baglan Taluka Congress Committee, announcing two meetings of agriculturists to be held in support of certain resolutions coming before the Bombay Legislative Council.

The handbills did not disclose the names of the Printer, the Publisher or the Press as required by Section 3 of the Act.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 in default one week's imprisonment.

The accused appealed and the Sessions Judge of Nasik made a reference to the High Court stating that the conviction was wrong in law and that though the sentence of fine was nominal, this was a fit case for reference as it involved in an important point of law.

Not A Paper

Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas and Mr. M. T. Guido, instructed by Messrs. Manilal Kher and Ambalal and Mr. M. N. Oka, appeared for the applicant. The Advocate-General with Mr. B. G. Rao, Asst. Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It was urged on behalf of the applicant that the handbill which the accused had distributed could not be called a paper within the meaning of section 3 and therefore he could not be convicted of publishing it.

The Advocate-General contended that a paper meant every piece of paper that came out of a press, and as soon as it was printed, Government were entitled to know who had done it. Every paper printed meant every bit of paper on which there was a print. The handbill therefore was a paper within the meaning of section 3.

In delivering judgment the Chief Justice observed that if the Advocate-General's contention were accepted, then every one from the Viceroy and the Governor downwards could be said to have offended against the Press Act, inasmuch as they issued invitations to dinners and club notices which did not disclose the name of the Printer, Publisher and the Press, as required by the Act.

Not A Publisher

His Lordship further observed that the mere seller or distributor of a hand-bill was not a publisher and it was clear that the applicant could not be said to have published the hand-bill within the meaning of section 3. If the Government wanted to prove that a person had published wrongly, they must prove their case which they had not done in this case.

His Lordship therefore quashed the conviction and sentence passed on the applicant.

Mr. Justice Wassoodev concurred.

I. C. S. OFFICER FALLS INTO RIVER

His Body Not Yet Recovered

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" reports that Mr. N. N. Airavatham, I.C.S. Sub-Divisional officer, Manikganj, while on a tour slipped into the river Dialeswari, near Raghukosh, when he attempted to board a government launch from a country boat yesterday afternoon.

His body is still not traced. Mrs. Airavatham was on the spot.—A.P.

Shri A. J. Dhoddameti has offered a donation of Rs. 1,500 for the construction of an urgently required Maternity Ward attached to the Dharwar District Local Board Dispensary at Ron. The Dharwar District Local Board passed a resolution in its last meeting, agreeing to accept the donation on the three conditions laid down.

GERMANY'S NEW AIR-PORT

(Continued from Page 9)

mous "Hindenburg." Its vast doors weighing 200 metric tons each, can be opened in five minutes even in a high wind by means of an electric 13.6 h.p. engine. The hangar is built of steel and it took 2,600 tons of high-grade steel to build it.

Special facilities for the landing and manoeuvring of the airships are employed. Semi-circular rails are laid at either entrance to the hangar and on these runs a small car to which the stern of the airship may be anchored. The mooring-mast, to which the nose of the ship is attached runs on a track right through the hangar, and thus with her nose and stern under perfect control, the huge ship can be easily navigated into the hangar. In the event of a high wind it is also made fast on landing to a set of specially constructed rollers which again runs on tracks.

SAFETY DEVICES.

Alongside the hangar is the compressor station. The hydrogen for filling the ships is brought 8 miles through pipes from the German Dye Trust's works at Hochrst.

On the north side of the airport is the administration building which contains reception rooms, post office, customs house, refreshment rooms and waiting rooms. In a six story tower close by is a weather observatory and radio station.

A special feature of the new airport are the devices employed for ensuring a maximum of safety, particularly in night flying. In addition to the usual safety guides on the roof of the hangar is a revolving beacon of 1,800,000 candle power. On the north, east and west the field is marked out by a chain of lights, while the direction of the wind is signalled by blue leon lamps attached to arrows. To show the trend of the surface wind an electric smoke furnace has been placed in the centre of the field.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MAHABLESHWAR TOLL

(Continued from Page 9)

action calculated to produce results in an amicable and friendly way was decided upon. Meanwhile the Committee are of the opinion that a special officer should be appointed by the Municipality to consider all road, building and other plans from a standpoint of modern requirements. The Municipal Engineer, burdened as he already is with a great variety of problems, simply has not the time to devote to a detailed examination of all the plans from the standpoint referred to, and if the best results are to be obtained without undue delay, he should be assisted as suggested.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Bombay Government Gazette, dated August 13, announces the following Civil Appointments:

Mr. C.D. Pandya, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. D.T. Chaubal.

Mr. C.C. Shah, Officiating Joint First-Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to officiate as First-Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C.D. Pandya.

Mr. M.H. Mehta, Second-Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, to officiate as Joint First-Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C.C. Shah.

Mr. P.B. Patel, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, vice Mr. M.H. Mehta.

The Governor in Council is pleased to continue for a further period of one year from the 1st September 1936 the temporary appointment of an Additional City Magistrate of the rank of Second Grade Mamlatdar at Poona.

The Reverend J. Barnes to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad, vice the Reverend H. Ball proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. Grieve, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., is confirmed as Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, with effect from 6th August, 1936, vice Mr. R.H. Beckett, C.I.E., I.E.S., retired.

A licence to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to Pastor R.H. Pierson of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Poona.

A licence to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to Reverend Govindji Khengarbhai Satvedi of the Church of the Brethren Mission, Bulsar.

HAVELI IRRIGATION PROJECT

Experts' Recommendations On Scheme Involving Five Crores

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The "United Press" understands that the Committee of Irrigation experts have submitted their report on the Haveli Project in the Punjab which would cost over Rs. 5 crores.

One recommendation of the Committee appears to be that before the launching of the project a model should be prepared.

Research would be carried on at the Central Research Station, Poona, which the Central Government propose to maintain till 1937-38, after which the Provincial Governments would be asked to bear the proportionate cost.—United Press.

N. W. R. AUTHORITIES AND PROPOSED STRIKE

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

It is reported that the North Western Railway Authorities do not consider the threat of a "stay in" strike on that Railway as serious. However the authorities are alert and are watching the situation.

It is understood that Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner and Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways discussed the situation with the Agent during their recent visit to Lahore.—United Press.

The next session of the C. P. Legislative Council is expected to meet in November.

If you have to buy or sell anything aeronautical please consult:—
R. A. MISTRI
72, Lamington Road (North),
BOMBAY, 8.
Telegram: "AIRSPEED"

"Oh dear, he's crying again... why is he so DIFFICULT?"
NERVOUS, PEEVISH CHILDREN NEED BUILDING UP: DOCTORS ADVISE THIS TREATMENT

IT'S not *natural* for a healthy child to be bad-tempered. Tears, disobedience and apparent naughtiness are usually signs that a child's diet is lacking in certain necessary substances. His *strength* needs building up

Medical men have found nothing more reliable in these cases than SCOTT'S Emulsion. In addition to the finest cod liver oil, rich in Vitamins A and D, this famous preparation contains calcium and phosphorus salts in the proportions necessary for growth and health. It builds up body and bone, feeds and strengthens the nerves. Pleasant to take and perfectly digestible. SCOTT'S Emulsion is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

Balanced Tonic Effect

Since SCOTT'S Emulsion contains everything required for full body-building and tonic effect, there is no need (as with plain cod liver oil and other sources of Vitamin D) to take additional calcium or other substances. SCOTT'S Emulsion is just as valuable for adults as for children: for strengthening a system run-down or weakened by illness, and for guarding against infection, it has been consistently recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

FACTS FOR PARENTS:—
SCOTT'S Emulsion as a bone-builder
— *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
— *is twice as effective as yolk of egg*
for promoting growth
— *is 8 times as effective as butter*
— *is 100 times as effective as bananas*

SCOTT'S Emulsion
of Pure Cod liver Oil
Wholesale Distributors:
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Calcutta · Bombay · Madras · Lahore · Rangoon
Colombo · Cawnpore · Patna · Ahmedabad · Cochin · Calicut · Visagapatam · Karachi · Amritsar

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Gold Easy But Wheat Very Steady

BOMBAY, August 13

On Thursday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

New York cotton developed firmness in the initial stage on fears of crop deterioration in the West but later prices eased off on liquidation and hedge selling.

GOLD EASY

London gold was easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was very steady. Jute wasquiet.

SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed some activity. Giltedged securities were in fair request. Wall Street was firm.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Aug 13

Previous closing	11.95
To-day's opening	12.03
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	11.94
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Aug 13

Previous closing	6.38
To-day's opening	6.44
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	6.44
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May ..... Rs. 214-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 13

Fears of crop deterioration in the West continued to give strength to the market which displayed fairly good activity on trade and foreign buying together with some covering. However the higher level brought out some hedge selling and liquidation subsequently the market again showed an upward tendency following renewed buying activity on unfavourable weather news.

Trading in October commenced at 12.03 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but thereafter prices reacted on scattered hedge selling and liquidation. However subsequently the market rallied on renewed support with October rising again to 12.05.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.94 with a decline of 1 point for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.83/11.82) 12.05/12.03
December (11.85/11.85) 12.10/12.09
January (11.88/11.87) 12.14/12.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.35) 6.46
American December (6.27) 6.37
Egyptian October (10.63) 10.71
Egyptian November (10.43) 10.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 13

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 215 and Rs. 217-0 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 216-0 with New York futures about 10 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 13

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

Tin (£184 1/4 buyers £184 3/8 sellers. Easy) £181 3/4 buyers £181 1/2 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£16 5/8 buyers £16 11/16 sellers) £16 3/4 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 1/2 to £43) £42 3/4 to £13 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

JUTE

New Crop August September (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers

Dunlop August (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.

Lightning August (£19 1/4) £19 1/4 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) ...
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) ...
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

There were no sales in Indian teas.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 buyers) 7 5/8 paid and value

Forward (7 5/8 buyers) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta August (£14 3/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata August/September (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal September (£15 13/16 sellers) £15 13/16 sellers

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 13

Previous closing	5.02 17/32
To-day's opening	5.02 23/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.02 13/16

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 13

Previous closing	5.02 1/2
To-day's opening	5.02 1/2
To-day's closing	5.02 11/16
Difference	+.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 13

Previous closing	76.28
To-day's opening	76.28
To-day's closing	76.35
Difference	+07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/2 and then improved to 5.02 9/16 with a fairly good tendency.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 11/16

Franc opened at 76.28 and then weakened to 76.31 with slightly easier trend.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.35

SILVER CABLES

London, Aug 13

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. China sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

Bombay, Aug 13

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 9/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 13

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-5) £6-18-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 13

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 13

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.75 5/8)	5.75 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.95)	37.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 3/8)	0.94 3/8
London on Milan (63.87)	63.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32)	1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 13

11-30 p.m

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	11	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	11	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	12	0
Gold ready	34	4	0
Gold 1st settlement	34	4	3
Gold 2nd settlement	34	4	6
Sovereigns	21	15	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

Bombay, Aug 13

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 0 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 0 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 0 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 0 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 0 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 15 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	8 0 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.11 3/8. Prices continued to advance on local and commission house buying and covering influenced by bullish crop advices from outside.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 5/8 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 13

3-30 p.m.

General business was active. Giltedgeds and foreign bonds were firmer. Home industrials generally were favourably influenced by speculative buying. Oils were generally better.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £108
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 7/8) £117 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/8) £116 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-6) 19-3
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/2) dol 7 1/2
Musical Industries (22-0) 22-0
Princhin Johnson (46-9) 48-0
Imperial Chemical (39-10 1/2) 40-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (140-4 1/2) 140-9
Realisation 1930 (£92 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (37-6) 36-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-6) 35-6
Ford Motors (32-0) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 121-10 1/2
Carreas A (£9 1/4) £9 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (165-7 1/2) 168-6
P and O S N Company Defd (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Distillers (105-3) 105-7 1/2
Bredford Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (10-6) 10-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (54-9) 54-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-3) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-6) 33-6
Inter Nickels (£52 5/8) £53 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-9) 7-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 13

3-30 p.m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 3/8) £110 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-82 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (27-6) 27-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-3
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedulo New (£10 1/2) £10 1/4
New Modders (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (86-3) 90-0
Burma Oil (96-10 1/2) 98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (26-9) 26-9
Shell Transport (103 3/4) 105
Royal Dutch (£38) £38 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£28 5/8) £28
L N E R Defd (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Southern Dutch (£22 7/8) £22 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 13

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 1/2) dol 67 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40) dol 40 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 67 1/2) dol 69
U S Steel Preference (dol 131 1/2) unquoted.

CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Shortage Of Stocks In Industrials

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 13

On the Stock Exchange, a cheerful sentiment was in evidence in most sections, while further demand for specialised industrials revealed shortage of stock in several instances.

The Mosul oilfields deal again favourably influenced Anglo-Iranian issues while among Kaffirs westwits were once again prominent on good development cables.

Among commodities wheat again advanced on further crop deterioration reports.

Wall Street was firm. Profit taking was well absorbed.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 13

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	2	3
Wheat January 1937	5	1	6
Linseed September	8	13	6
Linseed May 1937	7	15	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 13

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 89 1/4 and December 87 1/4. The market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by better outside cables.

KARACHI MARKET QUOTATIONS

KARACHI, Aug 13

Following are to-day's closing quotations of local markets:

Cotton Sind January	18	7	0
Punjab January	17	3	6
American January	23	9	0

The tone was steady owing to reports of unfavourable weather in America and as a result of upward tone in New York, Liverpool and Bombay markets.

Wheat September	27	12	3
Wheat October	28	4	0

The tone was steady owing to not much activity.

Turia September	44	12	0
Turia November	44	7	0

The tone was unchanged.

Gram September	20	5	3
Gram October	21	0	3

The tone was quiet owing to not much business.

Cotton seeds September	18	7	0
Cotton seeds January	18	3	3

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Uninteresting And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Aug 13

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Coals were not much interested. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Indian coppers ruled fairly steady at last levels while Indian Irons were strongly enquired at advancing rates. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 100/4, three per cent loan 1951/54 103/14, three and half per cent Government paper 99/8, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/9, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/2 odd lot, five and half per cent loan 1938/40 107/6 small lot.

Banks: Imperial conty 390, Reserve Bank 134, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 101.

Coals: Amalgamated 24, Bokaro and Ramgur 12/2, Union 15/16

Jutes: Anglo India 416 small lot, Bally 197 small lots, Howrah 53/2, Kamarhatty 523, National 22/12, lots. New Central 303 small lots, New Central pref 157/8, Standard 276.

Miscellaneous: 3 Indian Copper Corporation 2/15. Bengal Telephone ord 21/4, Jubbulpore elec 14/4, Mirzapore elec 6/14, Patna elec 18/8, Rangoon Telephone ord 15, Bengal Iron 5/8, Bengal Iron pref 14/4, Burn and Co ord 246/8 small lot, Indian Galvanizing 12/10, odd lot, Indian Iron and Steel 10/14, B I Corporation ord 3/12, B I Corporation pref 156

Sugars: Basti 234/8 ex div; Champaran old 24/4, Champaran new 21/4, Rohtas 20/12

Teas: Central Cachar 72/8, Rajnagar 6/8.

Rubber Shares: Glenealy 1.90 cts., Pajam 1.80 cts.

Debentures: Three and onefourth per cent Howrah Bridge 101/14, seven per cent 1919/32/45, Gohpur Tea 101 small lot, five per cent 1920/24/46, Sijua Jherriah 103/8. five and half per cent 1932/62, Calcutta Municipal 128/8, six per cent 1955/85, Calcutta Port Trust 131/8 small lot.—A. P.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 12

September	2.75+02
December	2.65+02
January	2.45+01
May	2.45+01

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 13

Ready Java	13	8	0
Aug-Sept shipment	3	14	0
Oct-Dec shipment	3	13	6
Kesar ready	13	0	0
Harinagar ready	12	12	0
Java Spot	F.	3.80	

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-8-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches

For correction of shine' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. Badarpur of 4949, Reg. tons Capt. P. Sharman arrived from Rangoon with petroleum, kerosene oil, and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Garmula of 3234 Reg. tons Capt. J. N. Collins arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Jehangir of 2157 Reg. tons Capt. P. M. Mirrless arrived from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo and specie.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. Conte Verde of 11527 Reg tons Capt. Lena Giuseppe arrived from Trieste via Capri, Genoa, Naples, Port Said and Massowa with Passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Barpeta of 1892 Reg. tons Capt. W. Dewhurst arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Koweit, Bushire, Bahrein, Lingah, Heujana, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Mascat and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Ncg. Coy's s.s. Birk of 2178 Reg. tons Capt. S. Ellingsen arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin and Calicut with general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Kifuku Maru of 4259 Reg. tons Capt. N. Takashima arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's Mail s.s. Narkunda of 9464 Reg. tons Capt. W. D. C. Smith arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. Conte Verde of 11527 Reg. tons Capt. G. Fabris sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with Passengers and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Tanfield of 2776 Reg. tons Capt. R. R. Pattinger sailed for Rangoon in Water Ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Vasna of 2026 Reg. tons Capt. A. Tiller sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Narkunda of 9464 Reg. tons Capt. W. D. C. Smith sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Kidderpore of 3263 Reg. tons Capt. J. Sparks sailed for Kobe via Tuticorin and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 13-8-36.

S.S. Arabia (L.T.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Bhutan (M. M. & Co.) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Maloja (M. M. & Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Jehangir (T. M. & Co) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Badarpur (B. S. O. S. & D. Co) for Rangoon.

Heat Becomes Oppressive As Monsoon Continues Inactive

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Not a drop of rain fell in the whole Island of Bombay during the last twenty-four hours, ending 8 a.m. this morning.

The total rainfall figures show that there has been a deficit of more than three inches so far.

Monsoon rainfall in Bombay, under normal circumstances, is expected between June and October. This year the monsoon has not been as active as in the previous years.

The temperature is three degrees above normal and sweltering heat is being experienced.

The maximum temperature was 87.3 F degrees and the minimum was 79.2 degrees. On 13th August last year, there was a rainfall of about 25 cents and the total rainfall since June 1, had reached a figure far above the normal Fort area itself had received nearly 85 inches of rainfall.

The total rainfall this year is nowhere near that figure.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-8-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.3 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.2 degrees 3.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.70 inches

Total rainfall during the year 46.82 inches

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

Bihar Communique On Flood Situation In Province

RANCHI, August 13

The Government Publicity Officer's communique on the flood situation in Bihar states that in Saran, the southwest of the district is flood owing to the bursting of the Naini Bund. Water has now entered the town of Chapra, putting the electric power station out of order.

There is no dearth of boats, and no loss of life or cattle is reported. Police reinforcements have been sent there. All officers are at work in the affected area and relief trains are being run. The latest news is that there is no cause for anxiety, as both the Ganges and the Gogra are falling.

IN SHAHABAD AREA

In the Shahabad area the Ganges is flooded and it is feared that grave damage has been done to the Bhadai crop. At Patna the gauge reading of the Ganges this morning was 33.6, a drop of one foot in two days. The rivers Sone and Poonpoon are also falling.

IN MONGHYR DISTRICT

In Monghyr district Begusarai is affected and the jail and the courts have had to be evacuated. Police reinforcements are being sent there. The current of the Ganges is too strong for country boats. There is at present a shortage of steamers and hence arrangements for more steamers further up the river are being made. —A.P.

DAMODHAR RISES TO DANGER LEVEL

West Bengal Threatened With Floods

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

West Bengal is threatened with flood in view of the steady rise of Damodhar. Yesterday's messages from Raneegunj indicated that the water level of the river had reached 16 feet 10 inches which was considered to be the danger point.

Though no report of damage has yet been received, great panic prevails in Burdwan and other places on the banks of Damodhar. —United Press.

CHAPRA IN DARKNESS

Sequel To Failure Of Power Due To Floods

PATNA, Aug. 13.

An unconfirmed report received here late last night that Chapra-Mashrak Line on the Bengal North Western Railway, had been breached between Chapra Kachery and Khaira stations, is now confirmed by the Postal authorities.

The train service has been entirely suspended since yesterday afternoon. Parts of Chapra North railway line are overflooded. The Electric Supply Corporation premises being flooded, there was complete failure of light and the town was in darkness last night.

The level of Ganges in Patna is more or less steady. River Sone is subsiding but the Poonpoon is still rising.—United Press.

Immediate Govt. Help Needed

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, August 12.

Famine havoc is spreading like wild fire. Not a single night passes without robbery. There is complete scarcity of food, fodder and water. Bhil raids are taking place in many villages of Jhalod Taluka. Wholesale 'bandobust' on the part of the Government is inevitable.

THE SPEECH OF THE NEGUS

(Continued from page 6.)

and that these were his most trenchant words:

"If the great powers of Europe would only meet now in that peace conference which will have to be held after Europe has once again been drenched in blood; if they would be prepared to make now, in advance, only a tithe of the sacrifice each of them would have to make when war was begun, the terrible menace which threatens us all to-day could be warded off.

"The problems that distract Europe to-day should not be left for soldiers to decide..... They should be tackled now by the statesmen."

"PERSUADE RAJAJI"

(Continued from page 7)

tee," the proper course for Dr. Rajan would have been to implement the direction of the Working Committee and then resign his membership of the Council if he felt his position to be untenable. Reprehensible as Dr. Rajan's attitude has been we fail to appreciate the strange reaction of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to it.

LET RAJAN TAKE CHARGE

The "Indian Express" writes:

Our readers will read with regret the statement of Sjt. C. Rajogopalachariar.

If he were a purely local politician, his argument and his action would be unexceptionable.

We are convinced that the fundamental cause of the growing indiscipline in Congress ranks is the indecision of the Congress on important matters of policy and manoeuvrings for position of two more or less conflicting groups within it. Many technical pleas have been advanced for the postponement of a decision on office acceptance and the attitude of the Congress towards Socialism. But, this shirking to face issues as and when they arise has necessarily undermined the respect and authority of the leaders responsible for such evasion. It may not be possible to trace a direct connection between this indecision and the Trichy episode. The last was more or less due to local quarrels and personal bitterness. Still, it is inconceivable that, if a proper atmosphere had existed, a Congressman of Dr. Rajan's standing would not have reflected more carefully on the consequences of his action.

We shall not speculate on the question whether Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar would be persuaded to reconsider his decision. But, whether he does so or not, it is the duty of Dr. Rajan to shoulder the responsibility for the consequences of his action. He has claimed that his breach of discipline was due to his desire to strengthen the Congress. It is now not only his duty to convince the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee that it was so but also to offer to step into the breach and place his time and services more fully at the disposal of the Congress organisation if it is willing to accept his explanation and condone his offence.

CONGRESS D.L.B. PARTY TO BE DISSOLVED

South Kanara D. C. C. Decision

BANGALORE, Aug. 12.

The South Kanara District Congress Committee met in the Congress Office on Saturday last with Dr. U. P. Mallayya in the chair.

After heated discussion the Congress Committee, it appears, decided to dissolve the Congress Party in the District Board. Mr. Sadasiva Rao, Karnad, was elected to Provincial (Karnataka) Parliamentary Board.

After passing the budget the sitting terminated late at night.—United Press.

Polling Booths For Women Voters

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The Government of Madras, it is learnt are considering the desirability of abolishing the system of separate polling stations in Madras city for women voters. Instead they propose to have only separate polling booths as in the mofussil.

It is learnt that before arriving at any conclusion Government will consult the Commissioner of the Corporation.—United Press.

GIRI TO MEET PONDICHERRY GOVERNOR?

PONDICHERRY, August 13.

On an invitation from the Mayor of Pondicherry, Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., accompanied by Mr. Guruswami of the Madras Labour Union, arrived here this evening and discussed Labour problems and Labour legislation in India with a view to see how far these discussions will be useful for a solution of the French Indian Labour problems.

It is likely that Mr. Giri will meet the Governor of Pondicherry shortly.—A.P.

ANOTHER LEASE FOR SIR LESLIE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Sir Leslie Wilson's Governorship of Queensland has been extended for a further term of five years.

EXTENSIVE BUYING AND COVERING IN N. Y. MARKET

Deterioration Of North-West Crop

BOMBAY: August 13.

It is reported that the North-West Cotton crop is deteriorating rapidly due to very high temperatures. So far there is no relief from drought. The Official Weekly Weather Report was less favourable.

There was extensive buying in New York Cotton Market and prices recorded a rise of one dollar per bale.

On Wednesday the New York cotton future market was strongly on extensive buying. The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables, trade, local, Commission Houses and New Orleans buying. There was some short covering on reports of continued dry hot weather in South-West and less favourable weekly weather report, coupled with private reports of deterioration in Texas with offers small. The market at the closed was very steady but in view of expected movement of th new cotton crop, operators are adopting cautious attitude.

August is always a dangerous month of American cotton crop and often best promising crops were reduced to a very low figure. It is a month in which there is always deterioration and the weather condition is likely to show a decline to the extent of about 9 per cent. But these factors being more or less known operators and spinners take into consideration these possibilities and make up their minds.

The last Bureau report estimated the crop at 12½ million bales and possibly it will now be placed around 12 million bales. The statistical position of cotton is strong and the expected consumption next season is likely to be 13 million bales. We have carryover of about 7 million bales. But at the moment the market is required to take up daily hedge sales. So far the U.S. Government has not announced any loan facility which proved a great boon to farmers particulary during the marketing period. Cotton growers instead of selling out their crop used to take loans and there was less selling pressure. But this season the situation is different.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with Ooctober 11.82. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 4 points from the opening level and October were quoted 11.78 which was the lowest level for the day. At this level there was general buying on reports of unfavourable weather and prices advanced 20 points from the lowest level and October option was quoted 11.98 which was the higest level for the day. The market closed at a net rise of 18 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 18 points at 12.60c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a net gain of 18 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices improved 17 points at 12.42c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 6.35. There was local support on crop deterioration advices and trade calling which met with renewed Bombay selling. Later on there was trade calling and local support. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices gained 8 points at 6.92d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 5.37, January 5.34 and March 5.33.

Egyptian cotton section was quiet and irregular. Sakels futures declined 3 to 8 points with Spot cotton unchanged at 11.06. Uppers futures advanced 8 to 5 points and Spot cotton prices gained 6 points at 8.23d. per lb.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with scattered selling in Sakels but Ashmouni futures were steady on improved demand. Sakels closed 12 to 13 points lower but Ashmouni futures advanced 17 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (2-50 p.m.)	11.98+21
N. Y. October Lowest (10-10 a.m.)	11.78+01
Liverpool October highest	6.38+06
Liverpool October Lowest	6.34+02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from one of their New York friends:—

Recommend selling on advances.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York.

It is reported that Northwest crop is deteriorating due to very high temperatures. No relief from drought. Advance may go somewhat further but advise caution.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York.

U. S. Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Improved demand on fears of serious deterioration. Goods market firm. Domestic consumption large. Hedging from now on will become greater. For the time being we prefer sales on bulges with the idea of accepting moderate profits.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Steady undertone on continued very high temperatures in West. Weekly weather report indicates only fair progress generally.

New York.—Market advanced on continued high temperatures in West and reports of hot winds in Texas and Oklahoma.

New York.—Weekly weather report unfavourable in the South-West. Short covering continues. Irregular market in prospect. Textile reports are becoming less favourable.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Weekly weather report consider bullish do not advise to follow.

New York.—Weekly weather report unfavourable.

Liverpool.—Present unfavourable weather Western belt may cause some revision crop ideas if continues likely cause further recovery would advise long side next few weeks but would liquidate then as hedging against crop will bring pressure.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables:—

New York:

Cotton: High temperatures and lack of contracts imparting strength but spot demand poor; expect lower when weight of movement starts.

Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:

Cotton: Present unfavourable weather in the Western Belt may cause some revision of crop ideas, if continues likely cause further recovery; would advise long side next few weeks, but would liquidate them as hedging against crop will bring pressure.

Rubber: Heavy D. E. I. shipments, quiet demand temporarily depressing; would await recessions before buying. 7 5/8 7/4 1/4

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	11.95+18
December	12.01+21
January	12.03+21
March	12.08+22
May	12.09+20
July	12.07+22
Middling spot	12.60+18

ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	12.92+18
December	11.96+20
January	11.97+21
Middling spot	12.42+17
Noon Call.—	
October	11.86
December	11.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 12.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12

August	6.55+06
September	6.44+06
October	6.38+06
November	6.32+07
December	6.30+06
January	6.31+07
February	6.31+07
March	6.31+06
April	6.30+06
May	6.30+06
June	6.29+06
July	6.29+06
August	6.22+06
Middling spot	6.92+06
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
October	6.35
January	6.27

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.—	
October	10.61
November	10.41
January	9.92
March	9.66
May	9.46
July	9.31
August	9.31
Middling spot	11.06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Broach.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.41
Fine (Good staple)	5.56
Superfine (Good staple)	5.71
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.49
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.64
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.79
Bengal.—	
Good	4.47
Fully Good	4.57
Fine	4.69

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Aug. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 5/8

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C. I. F. ton Aug. sellers	£12/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta London C. I. F. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/3/9
Linseed, Bombay London C. I. F. ton Aug/Sept. nominal	£15/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont) C. I. F. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£13/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay C. I. F. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£13/7/6

PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat, South Australian parcels Sept/Oct. sellers	38/9

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened very steady to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 214/12 on scattered local buying. Absence of rain is causing anxiety but professional operators being against the market, there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 213/8. At this level there was scattered covering.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 poinss but it opened at a rise of 6 points and later on was quoted 7 points up which influenced good enquiry in the local market and prices hardened. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	225 12 0
Broach A/M	216 4 0
Oomra D/J	197 4 0
Bengal D/J	160 0 0

Official Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 13

	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—				
Broach No. 2	233	229	226	222
Punjab-Ame	241	237	234	230
Surat	266	262	259	255
Rajpipla	263	259	256	253
Navsari	272	268	265	261

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 13

Bengal Superfine	181/183
Bengal Fine	177/179
Bengal F G	174/176
C P 1 Fine	208/210
C P 2 Fine	204/206
Arvi Fine	204/206
Ellichpur Fine	205/207
Berar Fine	203/205
Khamgaon Fine	208/205
Mulkapur Fine	197/199
Khandesh Fine	193/197
Jalna/Sailu Fine	200/202
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	208/205
Mathia	185/190
Broach Fine	219/224
Dhollera	209/219
Punjab/American	209/214
Sindh-American	209/214
Cambodia	252/254
Compta	206/212
Westerns	207/212
Miraj	204/207
Jagadia Ankleshwar	246/249
Surat	249/251
Navsari	259/261
Kampala	334/336
Manza New	319/321

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	307,945
Central India	33	289,974
Barsi and Nagar	...	176,073
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	41,614
Berar	288	343,371
Central Provinces	185	99,579
Total Oomras	516	1,258,556
Dholera	753	331,294
N W Provinces	...	63,996
Rajputana	75	115,234
Sind-Punjab	57	468,406
Broach	319	412,153
Coompta and Dharwar	235	106,846
Westerns-Northerns	262	76,972
Cocoanada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	20,266
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	204	256,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	10	482
Total	2,431	3,138,363

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 6th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	175	502,896
Japan and China	1,182	1,099,447
Coast Ports	10	37,511
Up-country by Rail	...	215,912
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	16,730
Total	1,367	2,182,496

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 12-8-36	66000	106000
Receipts yesterday 12-8-36	7000	8000
Exports to date 12-8-36	55000	78000
Stock at Ports 7-8-36	1187000	1078000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-8-36	1166000	1111000
Stock at Liverpool 7-8-36	734000	552000
Visible Supply 7-8-36	3132000	3046000
Quantity in sight 7-8-36	84000	121000
Quantity out of sight 7-8-36	183000	196000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 12.

SAKELS—	
November	17.28—12
January	16.74—05
March	16.37—03
SAKELLARIDIS—	
August	13.32+17
October	12.93+12
December	12.88+13
February	12.91+15

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 151 Jan. 128 May 120 at Cross Rate 5.02 17/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 214/8—Liverpool May 6.35 Rs. 62 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York.—

Broach A/M. 1937 214/8—New York May 12.09 Rs. 53 at Cross Rate 5.02 17/32.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Possible showers.

Central:—Thunder showers.

Western:—Cloudy and Cooler.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 13.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan. 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 5/8
Banks selling T T	264 5/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks buying T T	573
Banks buying T T	583
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 12th instant	5.02 1/2
Japan London 13th instant	1/2 3.64
Java London 13th instant	7.35 1/2
Hongkong London 13th instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai London 13th instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris 12th instant	76.28
London/Belgium 12th instant	29.81 1/2
London/Switzerland 12th instant	15.41 1/4
London/Berlin 12th instant	12.48 1/2
London/Stockholm 12th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 12th instant	5.02 3/8
London Amsterdam 12th instant	7.39 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	

RUSSIA BUYS COPPER

London, Aug 12

Copper—Excellent continental buying, especially Russian arise purchases on smart reactions only.

Gold 11th instant	£6-18-6
Gold 12th instant	£6-18-5
Silver London Ready	
11th instant	19 9/16
12th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward	
11th instant	19 9/16
12th instant	19 9/16
Silver New York Ready.	
11th instant	45
12th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
11th instant	9/16 p.c.
12th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
11th instant	3/4 p.c.
12th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 12.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 5/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£116 1/2
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£101 3/4
National Bank of India	£43 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 12.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02 3/8
Paris	76.28
Berlin	12.48 1/2
Madrid	37.25
Amsterdam	7.39 3/4
Brussels	29.81 1/2
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.41 1/4
Prague	121.50

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers	26/6
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	26/7 1/2

Sampin Quotations

Osaka, Aug. 13.

August	(207.50) 209.90+240
October	(203.40) 205.20+180
November	(201.80) 203.40+160
December	(201.10) 202.80+170
February	200.40) 201.80+140

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 12

September	1.10 1/2c.
December	1.10 1/4c.
May	1.09 3/8c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/12	
3 per cent 1951/54 103/13	
3 per cent 1941 104/4	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/8	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/8	
4 per cent 1943 111/3	
4 per cent 1960/70 114/14	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8	
5 per cent 1940/43 110/15	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8	
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/12	
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/10	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE	
4 per cent B P T 1947 111	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131	
4 per cent B P I 1953 [illegible]-4	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8	

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 7th August, 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	129,95,59,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	100,76,10,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,76,07,000
(b) Rupees	55,74,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	25,04,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	32,81,18,000
(v) Advances in India	88,99,48,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,77,97,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	77
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	43
American Tel. and Tel.	176 1/2
Western Union Telg.	89
Radio Corp.	11
New York Central	42 3/4
Great North Pfd.	43
Bethelehem Steel	61 1/2
United States Steel	68 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	40
General Motor X.D.	67 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
Socony	14
National Dairy	27
Chase Bank	48 1/2
National City Bank	43
Sun Life of Canada	500
Int. Nickel of Canada	54
American Smelting	87

Market strong further rise possible. Steels stronger.

Total Business:—1 1/4 million.

Cotton Export Demand Negligible

Bombay, Aug 13

The awaited American Bureau Report was issued on Saturday. The Crop was estimated at 12,461,000 bales with a crop condition of 72.3 per cent and a yield per acre of 199.7. The larger yield than expected is due to the good condition of the crop in the Central Belt and most of Texas. On the publication of this estimate the New York market dropped about 30 points but since then all of this has been recovered. High temperatures are running in Oklahoma and other parts of the belt and shedding is feared. It is believed by many that the condition of the crop has declined since the estimate was compiled. As the crop estimate is around the consumption for last year much change in prices is unlikely unless the crop condition should deteriorate further, state Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.

During the week under review trading in the Bombay market has been on a smaller scale than previous to the issue of the crop report. Export demand has been negligible and there is as yet no activity in the local cloth and yarn markets. Over the weekend it was reported that the Bull Clique had sold 45,000 bales of Dhollera cotton out of their holdings at a cheap price to a group of local merchants. This appears to be good business for the latter. The Bull Clique continue to cut their losses and have shown no keenness to increase their holdings of the July/August position, the premium for which has declined further.

Considerable uneasiness is being felt regarding the progress of the Indian Monsoon. The crop in the irrigated districts of Sind and Punjab and also in Berar and the Central Provinces is making satisfactory progress. In most other parts of the Indian cotton belt there is a distinct deficiency of rainfall. Unless relief is had at an early date serious damage to the growing crops is apprehended. In fact in some districts it is reported that irreparable damage has already been done. With ideal conditions from now on, much of the leeway might be recovered but it seems very unlikely that India this coming year will be able to produce as large a crop as last year.

During the week there has been a steadier tone in the basis for staple cotton.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 13

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38 10 0
Standard copper 3 months	£38 15 0
Electrolytic copper	£43 0 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 14 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0

Tone: Firm.

PROSPECTS OF PREMIER CONSTRUCTION SHARES

Cash Section Dull

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The local Share Bazar remained closed to-day for forward business on account of "Valan." In the cash section there was little enquiry as holders are inclined to dispose off. Some sound scrips are gradually declining.

A remarkably steady counter has of late been the share of the Premier Construction Co., Ltd., the premier Indian engineering and constructing firm at present actively engaged in Quetta reconstruction works. This company has unrivalled experience in the field of designs, constructs and concrete works and has been singularly fortunate in securing "Lions Share" in the gigantic works of rebuilding Quetta. In the Howrah Bridge, also for the bulk of the work in which specialities, the British firm will have to look to this Indian concern for carrying it out.

The company's working for the year ended June 1936 shows an improvement over that of the preceding year and a dividend of Rs. 4 for the year nas been maintained. The Directors report to the shareholders makes a mention of the company having been able to secure a "reasonable portion" of the Quetta reconstruction works.

From year to year the company has been able to record fair progress and maintain ordinary dividend at 13-1/3 per cent. With its hands pretty full now with such extensive orders, the company's profits are "dead cert" of a considerable extension and shareholders are not only assured of steady dividend disbursment for a quite a length of time but can reasonably expect an increase in the very near future.

The ordinary shares of the Premier Construction Co., at their present value of Rs. 83/8 therefore, constitute a first class investment both from the point of view of a decent return as well as from the point of view of capital appreciation.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather Report

Weather was abnormally hot in the western belt the drought area showing increased damage; while rainfall was excessive locally in the East. Otherwise conditions were generally favourable. In Texas progress and condition of the crop is good but rain is needed in the North but the crops in Oklahoma and West Arkansas have deteriorated and progress has been arrested. Condition in the Central belt is less satisfactory.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug. 12.

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

Wheat And Linseed

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Stock of linseed in Canada on July 31st were 270,000 bushels against 313,000 bushels last year. Wheat stocks are 108,750,000 bushels against 203,231,000 last year at this time. Weather in Argentine continues favourable. Locally absence of rain is influencing some upcountry and Karachi buying.

In the local market there was scattered selling which resulted in small decline in prices after opening but the undertone was good.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—	
September	8 13 6
May	7 15 0
WHEAT—	
September	5 2 0
January	5 7 0
May	5 1 6

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Broach J/A. Op. 220; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 220; Closing 221 1/4

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 211; Highest 211 3/4; Lowest 210 3/4; Closing 211 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 192 1/2; Highest 193; Lowest 192 1/2; Closing 193.

Bengal D/J. Op. 157 1/2; Highest 157 1/2; Lowest 156 1/4; Closing 157 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 4 1/8

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 22 3/4.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 11th August	2,834
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,135,932
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,470,801
Increase	665,131

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 13

Wheat	7,665 cwts.
Linseed	7,141 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	8 cwts.
Gingellyseed	160 cwts.
Groundnuts	23,042 cwts.
Castorseed	825 cwts.
Rice	30,866 cwts
Myrabollams	190 cwts.
Cottonseed	708 cwts.
Mowraseed	510 cwts.
Gram	2,122 cwts.
Joowar	1,133 cwts.
Barley	450 cwts.
Bajree	2,725 cwts.
Indian sugar	8,410 cwts.
Coal	6,146 tons.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 12

October	88 1/4d.
December	86 1/4d.
March	82 3/8d.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 13

Groundnuts August	54 4 0
Groundnuts February	44 5 0
Castorseed September	35 14 0
Castorseed May	37 8 0
Cottonseed September	23 8 0
Cottonseed January	23 5 6

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	7

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-18-5 while London-Paris. Exchange rate was 2 points up at 76.28 Dollar. Sterling cross rate was placed at 5.02 17/32. London silver market was featureless with quotations unchanged at 19 9/16d. Montreal futures were 15 points up and New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.2 13/32.

The local market was quiet to-day with scattered selling in both gold and silver which resulted in a small decline in prices.

GOLD.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 4 0
1st Bhadarva	34 4 3
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 2 3
2nd Bhadarva	34 4 6
2nd Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 4 6
SILVER.	
Ready	48 12 0
1st Bhadarva	48 13 0
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 9 0
2nd Bhadarva	48 14 6
2nd Bhadarva Teji-mandi	1 1 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 12.

August	44.85
September	45.00+15
December	45.15+15

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 12.

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/18/5

Exports Of Java Sugar

SIMLA, Aug 11

The exports of different assortments of sugar from Java during the month of May, 1936, amounted to 80,595 metric tons as against 86,691 tons during the same time last year. Out of the above total shipments during the month of May, 1936, 1,292 metric tons went to destinations west of Suez as against 2,265 tons during May, 1935. British India took 1,965 metric tons during May in 1936 as against 23,486 tons in the corresponding month of 1935. Hongkong and China between themselves took 15,718 metric tons as against 20,918 tons during the same month in 1935, while Japan increased her imports of Java sugar from 13,743 metric tons during the month of May 1935 to 24,106 tons during the month of May, 1936.—United Press.

Imports Of Kunwait

SIMLA, Aug 11

The latest trade report about Kunwait indicates that of the total imports of Kunwait during 1934-35, 35.4 per cent was from India, 24.2 per cent from Iraq, 10.8 per cent from Persian coast, 2.7 per cent from Arabian coast and 26.9 per cent from other countries. The total value of imports from India amounted to Rs. 14,71,304 as against Rs. 15,24,399 in 1933-34. India supplies Kunwait with most of the latter's requirements of foodstuffs, i.e., rice, sugar, tea, coffee, etc. The total exports from Kunwait by sea amounted to Rs. 12,02,316, showing a decrease of 15.2 per cent as compared with the figure of 1933-34. Of the total export trade, 52.2 per cent was with India.—United Press.

Exports Of Raw Cotton

SIMLA, Aug 12

The exports of Indian cotton by sea during the cotton year, September 1, 1935 to August 1, 1936 totalled tons 625,472 as compared with tons 544,497 during the previous cotton year. Of this, tons 327,681 were shipped from Bombay, tons 244,046 from Karachi and tons 20,121 from Rangoon.

The imports of cotton piecegoods during the six months, January to June, 1936 into British India totalled 1,708 lakhs of yards of grey piecegoods (as compared with 1,813 lakhs of yards in 1935); 1,268 lakhs of yards of white piecegoods (as compared with 1,626 lakhs of yards during the same period in 1935); and 1,632 lakhs of yards of coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods (as compared with 2,003 lakhs of yards during the same period in 1935). Of these imports in 1936 the shares of United Kingdom and Japan were as follows:—

	United Kingdom lakhs of yds.	Japan lakhs of yds.
1. Grey piecegoods	404	1,302
2. White piecegoods	947	...
3. Coloured, printed or dyed	728	880

—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1936

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Towards Brighter Bombay

Co-operate With Municipality

TAIRSEE'S PLEA FOR "BRIGHTER BOMBAY CITIZENS"

It was a "bright" idea of yours to open your columns to the consideration of the city's needs and requirements. Those of your readers who desire to know how Bombay "the City of Good Light" before the advent of the British rule has become Bombay, the "Beautiful" and "unofficial" capital of India,—has it not been said that Bombay is a city of which India is a suburb?—how it has risen from a fishing village to its present position, how before the Improvement Trust was created there was no Cuffe Parade, no buildings between Colaba Causeway and the Secretariat, and practically none between Hornby Road and Waudby Road; how what is now the Princess Street was a slum area; how vegetables were grown on what is now known as Gamdevi Estates, are referred to the writings of Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. Edwardes, ex-Commissioner of Police, and particularly to "Bombay Municipality at Work" being a symposium edited by Mr. Clifford Manshardt of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay. Those who want to know of the "Evolution of Local Self-Government" in Bombay are referred to Mr. R. P. Masani's book of that name. The said book is based on inside information of the author, who was connected with the Bombay Municipality for a number of years. Before I pass on, will you allow me to make a suggestion to the Bombay Municipality to make available to the vernacular-reading public a summary of the above two books, which no doubt will benefit them and the city? It is in the interests of the Municipality that the citizens should know what their duties are to the city. As Mr. I. H. Taunton wittily put it,

> "the ordinary man in the street invests this official with all post-superman attributes, generally for evil, and blames him for every mishap that may overtake the city. If there is too much rain he is held responsible for floods; if there is no rain he is held responsible for drought. If he misses his eggs at the breakfast table it is again the Commissioner who is at fault; if he fails to get his sleep he feels it is because the Commissioner has not stopped some noise. The Commissioner has, therefore, to answer a number of charges, and if he has not the back and shoulders of an Atlas he would leave the city and its sensitive world."

WHAT THE MUNICIPALITY DOES

It is such ignorance that requires to be removed to make Bombay "Brighter." The slogan "Brighter Bombay" is variously interpreted, as correspondence in your columns will show. To my mind, if "Brighter Bombay" is to be considered in its physical sense, Nature has made it bright enough. It has sea and sun that make them the best health officer without pay or pension. By that I do not wish to convey that the Executive Health Officer is dispensable, but what I want to say is that he is greatly helped by these natural factors, and more than that the Municipality has greatly made Bombay what it is. Its conservancy branch sweeps once daily,—in some parts of the city more than once—255 miles of streets; 120 miles of footpaths and 105 miles of street gullies. It collects 1,200 tons of refuse every day. These and other activities of the Health Department have lowered Bombay's death-rate to 20 per 1,000,—low enough for Indian conditions of life and living. Bombay gets 90 million gallons of water per day and has a Fire Brigade second to none in the country, if not in the East. Its Public Works Department under the City Engineer maintains total mileage of 231 of roads in the city, looks to the disposal of sewage and maintenance of nearly 9,000 lamps. Turning to education, the Schools Committee spends on primary education about Rs. 39 lakhs for educating 86,000 children, which compares favourably with the Presidency (including the city) figure of Rs. 205 lakhs for educating 11,50,000 of children. It is hence ahead of the Presidency both in expenditure and number of pupils. Bombay's record regarding Cemeteries, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Markets is one equally good and of which it can well be proud. This will indicate that the Municipality has done its best and needs congratulations more than criticism.

ABERRATIONS

By this I do not wish to be understood to say that the City has reached puerfection; the very slogan "Make Bombay Brighter" will indicate that the city expects more than what it gets for Rs. 30 taxation per year per head. The city has its own moments of weakness, as sometimes it forgets that out of the income of nearly Rs. 3 crores it has to pay in interest nearly 50 per cent. of its revenue, and therefore has but limited money at its disposal. Yet Bombay spends nearly 39 lakhs on Education and all that comes out of revenue. Is it possible that primary education can be made compulsory in the whole of the city out of revenue, and yet this simple fact that education should be provided for by an Education Cess never meets with the approval of the democratic Corporation and those who suggest an Education Cess are considered as opposing education. Nor will the Corporation take means to check water wastage which nearly comes to about 50 per cent. of its water supply. Knowing this, it will not instal meters and supply water by measurement, as it considers undemocratic to be practical. The Corporation is impelled by false sentiment of helping to procure employment and will not remove from the footpaths hawkers, which footpaths are not "primarily" meant for holding unofficial markets and depriving "bona fide" dealers of their due custom. One has to visit Grant Road corner to know what this means, and yet at a distance of a few yards what was once a municipal market is kept empty, and it had to be put to a different use. These are some of the aberrations to which public bodies out to please mass demands are liable, but if we take a long view we will find that Bombay has progressed satisfactorily and should be proud of its achievements.

WANTED CITIZENS' CO-OPERATION

To my mind education of the citizens is more important than anything so far said by your contributors. If we consider that Bombay has practically "Purna Swaraj,"—and who can deny that out of 112 members, 86 are elected by the people, 4 by Trade Unions, 4 by Special Constituencies, and only 18 are appointed by Government?,—that the fate of Bombay as to what it should be lies in its own hands and no progress can be made by the Municipality unless the citizens co-operate with it, and there is co-ordination between the people and the Municipality. It is in this direction that Bombay will have to progress if it has to be brought "intellectually" to the standard of a "Brighter Bombay," as bright undoubtedly it is constitutionally and physically. We have seen above what the ordinary man in the street expects of the Municipal Commissioner and how impossible it is for him to live up to the "great expectations" expected of him. Nor have other officers of the Municipality failed in drawing attention to co-operation of public to which they are entitled and expect naturally, and which they do not get. The Hydraulic Engineer, and Mr. Modak when he deputised for him, drew attention to the "criminal" waste of water. Mr. Niven has stated that it should be under-estimating to say that not less than 50 per cent. of the water supply to the city was wasted and misused. The amount of waste not only deprives the inhabitants of the city of an increased pressure of water but it also adds to taxation, as it must be increased to compensate for wastage. Who can deny that education of the citizens in this direction is necessary? The Executive Health Officer complains that the general public is of little help to the conservancy branch. Indeed, many of our citizens seem to find peculiar delight in fouling our streets immediately they are cleaned. Half an hour after the sweepers have passed, all traces of their work are practically obliterated and citizens seem to take glee in undoing municipal work. Who has not noted spitting by passengers in tramcars and railway carriages? Is not a crusade necessary in that direction? Do not the public charitably inclined promote lepers by supporting them with alms and charitably assist in propagation of evil is danger to public health? As regards malaria, were it not for the bold policy of the ex-Commissioner, Mr. A. R. Dalal, the city would not have been free of it to the extent it is, and were not members of the Wells Committee after the policy of closing wells were laid down by the Corporation, remiss in their duty and did not they become well "opening" Committee? Is this doing duty by the city? The City Engineer has repeatedly pointed out that for efficient City administration co-operation between the citizens and the Municipal Executives is necessary and has repeatedly complained that, owing to little interest evinced by the average citizen in Municipal Administration, the necessary co-operation is lacking. It must be breaking his heart to see footpaths turned into markets and unofficial residential quarters, and one has to visit the Princess Street and the Queen's Road at night to see them being used for cooking purposes. Are not Dr. Choksey, Bai Maniben and other friends of hawkers responsible for misuse of footpaths and other parts of the city by their hawker friends? Is not this a case of mercy that murders?

The object of mentioning these is to indicate that the city cannot be better and taller than the average citizen and to emphasise this if the city is to be "brightened" as suggested, the ordinary citizen should be educated; and the Mayor will do well to hold some meetings not in the Corporation Hall but in the public streets of Bombay, say once a week, in different Wards, where the City Fathers and Mothers should address the citizens, not to get their votes but on their *duty* to the city; The Municipal Commissioner will be conferring great benefit to the city if he arranges classes for Civics and makes the attendance of Corporators compulsory or disqualifies them for absence. A prize may well be given for the best man of the year who has done the greatest service to the city in this direction. I wish to emphasise this need of brightening Bombay in this direction and the slogan may well be "Brighter Bombay Citizens" instead of "Brighter Bombay."

His Majesty, the late King George V, when he visited India in connection with the Delhi Durbar, said:—

"And it is my wish that the homes of my Indian subjects

(Continued on Page 10.)

JINNAH AGREES WITH JAWAHAR

But Tells Students Not To Preach Idealism

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

In his presidential address to the All-India Students' Conference Mr. M. A. Jinnah asked students to cultivate fellow-feeling, show toleration and develop a sense of brotherhood which, according to him, was the only solution of the problem confronting the country. Mr. Jinnah said he agreed with Pandit Jawaharlal's view that students should not indulge in aggressive politics, but must keep abreast of world problems as they were the architects of the new age.

Regarding the communal question, the speaker observed that it would exist till religion remained. But he exhorted the students to think in terms of being Indians when India's interests were involved.

Mr. Jinnah added that they should not indulge in preaching idealism because that accentuated differences. He regretted the lack of a common platform where the best minds of all communities could meet and try to solve the country's problems. Mr. Jinnah criticised the Government for the illiteracy in the country, but he did not blame Government for the existing differences. He hoped that in the near future India would be able to gain her object.—A. P.

Students Form Non-Communal Organisation

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

The Conference later passed a resolution to form a permanent All-India Organization of the students with a view to encourage the cultural and intellectual co-operation on equal terms between the students of various provinces; suggests improvements in the present educational system; safeguard the rights of the student community, and prepare the students for citizenship in order to take due share in the struggle for complete national freedom by arousing their political, economic and social consciousness.

The Conference further resolved that such an organization should be on non-sectarian, non-communal plan and should be a Federal organization connecting all student unions of India. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the above organization. The conference is meeting again in the evening.—United Press.

RESIST WAR MENACE

Lucknow's Call To Students

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

The All-India Students' Conference concluded its session tonight after passing about a dozen resolutions.

One resolution viewed with great apprehension the menacing advance of such forces of cultural destruction as Imperialist war, and called upon the students of the world to resist those forces and not to participate in any such war.

The Conference by another resolution whole-heartedly supported the formation of the All-India Progressive Writers' Association.

NEW CONSTITUTION CONDEMNED

The Conference opined that the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act was imposed on the people of India without their consent and against their will, characterised it as the most reactionary and retrograde scheme, highly detrimental to the interests and progress of India, and as such condemned it.

A number of demands from the students' educational institutions were embodied in another resolution which was passed. One of the demands was that no students should be victimised by the educational authorities for taking part in politics. This was turned down by the Subjects Committee, but was passed at the open session by an overwhelming majority, after evoking great discussion.

It was decided to hold the next All-India Students' Conference in Lahore in November next.—United Press.

Indian Interests In Zanzibar In Danger

Will Story Of S. Africa Be Repeated?

The interests of Indians in East Africa are in grave danger. There is a definite move on the part of the white settlers, in collaboration with the Whites, in South Africa, to establish the same kind of government as is existent at present in South Africa.

The Defence Secretary of the South African Government made a definite statement a few days ago, that it should be the aim of white settlers in East Africa to establish a Union Government and move towards having a Federation of East and South Africa.

The above is the gist of the statement made by Mr. Biharilal Anantani, Representative of the Indians in Zanzibar, in an interview with the representative of the "Chronicle" on his arrival from London, on Wednesday evening.

He said that Lord Francis Scot, the Leader of the Europeans in the Kenya Legislature, had gone to London after the Order-in-Council, which dealt with the elimination of the Indians in Kenya having any rights and their having no right to purchase and hold lands in the highlands. This Order-in-Council referred to the natives of Kenya also.

Lord Francis Scot had evidently gone to London to move the Colonial Office to get the Order-in-Council put into force at an early date.

Government Of India Silent

Mr. Anantani said he had reasons to believe that the Whites in Kenya were moving towards the establishment of a government on the same lines as the South African Union in collaboration with the leader of the South African Whites, Mr. Pirow, who is at present the Defence Minister.

Lord Francis Scott, while in London, addressed the East African Over-Seas League and from his speech it was evident to Mr. Anantani who was present at the meeting, that the White settlers were bent upon taking away all the rights of the Indians and the natives.

Mr. Anantani considered it a pity that the Government of India was practically silent on the question, though the Government were saying from time to time that they were carrying on negotiations with the Colonial Office on the question.

Mr. B. N. Anantani.

He felt that it would be in the interests of the Indians, that the Government of India should make it public the correspondence between them and the Colonial Office in this matter.

Indians Helpless Position

The position of the Indians in Kenya was really a helpless one. Lord Francis Scott saw the Secretary of State for the Colonies and possibly discussed with him the Orders-in-Council. The Indian representatives were denied the right of seeing the Secretary of State for the Colonies and putting their case forward, and they were told that the Government of India were dealing with the matter and that they need not worry!

Mr. Anantani paid a tribute to the Government of India on behalf of the Zanzibar Indians for sending Mr. Bozman to help them to make their representation to Mr. Bynder, the Commissioner of the Colonial Office.

Unusual Course

Immediately after the departure of Mr. Bynder, and before the preparation of his report, the Zanzibar Government sent Mr. Bartlett to London with a view to neutralise the effects of Mr. Bynder's report, and to discuss the matter with the London Chamber of Commerce. Such a course was unusual.

Mr. Anantani approached the India Office with a view to get a chance to represent the case for the Indians and to reply to further representations of Mr. Bartlett, if necessary, in case the latter was given permission to see the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Anantani was informed that the India Office, was merely a messenger between the Government of India and the Colonial Office and could do nothing in the matter independently. If he wanted anything to be done in the matter, the proper authority to approach was the Government of India.

Mr. Anantani was, however, relieved to hear on good authority that the London Chamber of Commerce had viewed with resentment the action of the Zanzibar Government in sending Mr. Bartlett to England. It was also understood, that the London Chamber of Commmrce refused to

(Continued on pgae 8)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

IT'S--- TIGHT---
THE RAWHIDE IS DRYING OUT---
7-18
IN A FEW MOMENTS YOU WON'T KNOW WHETHER IT'S TIGHT OR NOT-- AND YOU WON'T CARE!
THERE WILL BE A ROPE AROUND YOUR NECK SOON, CLARKE---WE'LL SEE HOW YOU LIKE IT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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